FBIS DAILY REPORT

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OPEC CHIEF SAYS OIL PRICE SHOULD RISE 37 PERCENT

NC051755 Paris AFP in English 1652 GMT 5 Jun 79 NC

[Text] The Hague, June 5 (AFP)--The world market price of crude oil should be increased by 37 per cent, Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) Secretary General Rene Ortiz said in a television interview here today.

The present market price of 14.54 dollars a barrel should be raised to 20 dollars to compensate for the fall in the value of the United States dollar, he said.

OPEC ministers will meet in Geneva in a few week's time to decide what course to follow, he added.

"We expect of the industrialized countries that they will no longer allow the oil companies to profit from shortages", he said. "We have produced in these last six months 1,20,000 [as received] more barrels than last year. The absence of an energy policy in the industrialised countries favors demand and constitutes pressure on OPEC countries to continue satisfying growing demand."

FATAH LEADER: CANADIAN EMBASSY TRANSFER WILL BE BARRED

JN080650 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 8 Jun 79 JN

[Excerpt] Majid Abu Sharar, secretary of the Fatah Revolutionary Council, has asserted that Palestinians will not allow the Canadian Embassy to be transferred to Jerusalem. Abu Sharar explained the decision of the Joe Clark government as the outcome of acute problems inside Canada.

VOP Comments on Transfer

JN080952 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0600 GMT 8 Jun 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Canadian Government has stated that it will transfer its embassy in the Zionist entity from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. This Canadian measure comes following internal changes in Canada that brought down the Trudeau Government, which was not ready to carry out such a serious measure.

Observers believe that the new Canadian Government's decision to transfer its embassy to Jerusalem has been made in settlement of its debt for the Zionist support given it during the election campaign. In view of the close relationship that exists between the new Canadian Government and the Zionist forces and given the fact that Canada has fallen under U.S. domination, political observers believe that this measure is a U.S. trial balloon launched at this particular time in order to pave the way for a full and overt U.S. separation from the international position that neither recognizes Jerusalem as the capital of the Zionist entity nor accepts the changes made in Jerusalem by the Zionist authorities. These changes include unification measures, other efforts at Judaization and the establishment of settlements, whose aim is to provide the Arab city with a purely Zionist character.

The new Canadian Government's adoption of this planned and hostile step on the issue of Arab Jerusalem was undoubtedly encouraged by a grave precedent, that of the visit the head of the Egyptian regime made to Jerusalem and his treasonous talks with the Zionist leaders there.

Despite our certainty that the Arabs will express their indignation at and denunciation of the Canadian stand, which is hostile to Jerusalem, we say that this alone is not sufficient. It must be accompanied by a practical Arab position that will deter the Canadian Government from proceeding with this folly and with implementation of its decision, thereby rendering it an example to other countries that are considering the adoption of similar measures.

Certain countries will be encouraged by the Canadian decision if, instead of adopting unified and effective measures against Canada, the Arabs take only lukewarm stands. An effective Arab stand will deprive other countries--which are either preparing or waiting for a suitable time--of the excuse to adopt a similar hostile measure.

SAUDI MAGAZINE INTERVIEWS PLO REPRESENTATIVE

JN071557 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1500 GMT 7 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Riyadh, 7 June--A Palestinian official has emphasized that the PLO is ready to open a dialog with any side in the world, once this side recognizes the legitimate Palestinian rights to liberate the Palestinian land, establish an independent Palestinian state and repatriate all Palestinians.

The Palestinian official, Abu Shakir, PLO representative to Saudi Arabia, [name and title as received] said in a statement granted to the Saudi magazine IQRA' and published today that the PLO completely and firmly rejects the so-called autonomy plan. He reiterated the Palestinian people's determination to secure their rights of liberation.

Abu Shakir praised the Saudi support and aid to the Palestinian revolution and said: Saudi Arabia has never hesitated to support the Palestinian revolution and the Palestinian people in all circumstances.

He also highlighted the fraternal bonds between Saudi Arabia and the PLO.

PALESTINIAN-MADAGASCAR JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED 7 JUN

JN071741 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 7 Jun 79 JN

[Text] A Palestinian-Madagascar joint statement was issued today following the visit of a high-level delegation from the Democratic Republic of Madagascar headed by Foreign Minister Remi Christian Richard. The Madagascar delegation was welcomed by brother Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces. The following is the text of the joint statement issued following several meetings between the Palestinian and Madagascar delegations.

At the PLO's invitation, a high-level delegation of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar headed by Foreign Minister Remi Christian Richard paid an official visit to the PLO 3 to 8 June 1979. [as heard]

The delegation met with Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces.

The delegation also held official talks with PLO Executive Committee members and with its various economic organizations. The Madagascar delegation visited several production divisions of the SAMID organization and visited areas in the south where its members became acquainted with the living conditions of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples who are subject to daily barbaric Zionist raids and aggression by Zionist agents such as the lackey Sa'd Haddad.

The Madagascar delegation and PLO officials exchanged viewpoints regarding persistent world issues. The Palestinian and Madagascar viewpoints were identical.

Regarding the Palestinian issue and the Middle East problem, the head of the Madagascar delegation reiterated the contents of the message recently sent by the president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar to Chairman 'Arafat. The head of the Madagascar delegation reiterated his country's continuous support for and solidarity with the Palestinian people's just struggle under the leadership of the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative.

The Madagascar delegation reconfirmed that a comprehensive Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, forms a basic condition for achieving a just peace in the area. In this regard, the Madagascar people and their revolutionary authorities are convinced that the bilateral settlement treaty which was signed between the Egyptian and Zionist regimes is but a plot against genuine peace and a new attempt to [words indistinct] of the Arab and African peoples.

The Madagascar people [passage indistinct].

The PLO supports the stands and struggle of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar to declare the Indian Ocean a zone of peace and a demilitarized area clear of nuclear weapons and rejects the imperialist and military presence in the area.

Malagasy Minister Meets Nationalists

JN080646 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 8 Jun 79 JN

[Text] The joint forces command in southern Lebanon held a meeting yesterday with the foreign minister of Madagascar, Remi Christian Richard, and members of his delegation at the regional political office in Sidon. The meeting was attended by Col al-Hajj Isma'il, commander in chief of the joint forces in the south; and Mustafa Ma'ruf Sa'd, secretary general of the Nasirite organization and chairman of the Sidon regional political office.

During this meeting, brother Sa'd outlined the political, security and social situation in southern Lebanon in light of continued Israeli attacks on villages and civilians. Minister Richard inquired on a number of matters related to the UN forces' role and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement's relationship with government departments in the south.

Toward the end of the meeting, the Malagasy minister expressed his country's support for the Lebanese Nationalist Movement's struggle for Lebanon's unity, Arabism and democratic development. The minister also declared his complete solidarity with the Palestinian revolution's struggle to regain our people's national legitimate rights of returning to their homeland and determining their own destiny. The Malagasy minister also denounced the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

PNC CHAIRMAN INTERVIEWED ON AUTONOMY NEGOTIATIONS

LD071341 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 3 Jun 79 p 18 LD

[Interview with Palestine National Council Chairman Khalid al-Fahum published simultaneously in Paris weekly PENSEE NATIONALE and Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM--date and place not specified]

[Excerpt] Question: There has been talk about contacts between PLO representatives and the Israelis in London and Paris. What is your view of this?

Answer: The PLO has never empowered anybody to negotiate with the Zionist enemy and it has no knowledge of the alleged contacts. If we knew of such contacts, we would condemn them. As chairman of the Palestine National Council [PNC] I reject such negotiations with the Zionist enemy because Zionism represents domination and racism and ignores even our right to exist and shows contempt for our most fundamental rights. However, this does not mean that I refuse contact with non-Zionist Jews because the Palestinians are not against the Jews. They are only struggling against a colonialist regime in order to achieve their legitimate aspirations.

In the PNC, we uphold a clear policy whose principles are based on the following:

We refuse negotiations with the Zionist state that ignore the PLO. We are prepared to negotiate with all other countries, including the United States, so that our cause may be better understood and so that this cause will receive public support that would insure a just solution for the tragedy which the Palestinian people have been suffering.

We are seeking to defend our legitimate rights which the entire world community has recognized, particularly with regard to the 1971 General Assembly Resolution 2787, the 1973 Resolution 3089 and Resolution 3286, which confirm the Palestinian people's right to independence and self-determination.

Question: Do you reject Security Council Resolution 242?

Answer: Yes, because this resolution only condemns Zionist enemy aggression against Egypt, Jordan and Syria, does not take the Palestinian people's cause into consideration and fails to address the crux of the Middle East crisis, namely the Palestinian problem. For this reason the Palestinians consider this resolution completely irrelevant and believe that it provides no basis for a suitable and lasting solution to the Middle East crisis. We would like to remind people that the Palestinians cannot be ignored if peace is indeed to be achieved in this part of the world.

Question: What is your view of As-Sadat's negotiations with Israel?

Answer: As-Sadat's treason has a long history. We have rejected his capitulationist policy since his visit to occupied Jerusalem and through his signing of the false peace treaty that President Carter extracted from him last month.

As-Sadat's policy is far from realistic for the following reasons:

1. The Middle East problem is not confined to the relations between Egypt and the Zionists. Rather it is the Palestinian problem which is the crux of the matter. By ignoring this problem As-Sadat is behaving as if the Palestinians do not exist.

2. As-Sadat is undermining Arab unity and weakening the Arab position in return for nothing. He has conceded everything to the Zionists and the Americans, who have found in him a successor to the shah, in return for nothing.

3. At all the Arab summit conferences--in Algiers and Rabat--all the Arab countries recognized the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. No state or head of state can, therefore, arrogate the right to speak on behalf of the Palestinians, as As-Sadat is claiming, whereby he is allowing himself to negotiate on self-determination in Gaza and the West Bank without consulting those primarily concerned.

In fact, As-Sadat, under direct U.S. pressure, is seeking to establish a separate peace that facilitates the achievement of imperialist ambitions and undermines the process of Arab independence. For these reasons all the Arab countries have condemned him. This was evident in the Baghdad summit meeting in December 1978.

Moreover, As-Sadat and Begin do not speak the same language, for while the first talks about the Palestinian's right to self-determination, the second refers only to the possibility of granting them self-administration which is nothing but a continuation of Israeli occupation in a concealed manner. As-Sadat has shown great cowardice. He is like Chamberlain and Daladier at Munich. Everybody knows what this has led to.

Question: Does your rejection of the self-rule plan mean that you reject every form of Palestinian state that does not restore all the Palestinian territories?

Answer: No, we are prepared to establish a Palestinian state on any part of Palestine that can be liberated from Zionism. But there is a condition to that: Such a state must have all the means of sovereignty and must be fully independent. It should actually have the right of sovereignty over its future. But the Zionists do not want the establishment of such a state, and talk merely about self-administration which only conceals their desire to continue the occupation of Arab territories.

Question: What do you expect from the Arab countries in your struggle in the Palestinian resistance?

Answer: We believe that Arab solidarity is more important than ever before to convince world opinion of the justice of our cause. As-Sadat has both weakened and--simultaneously--strengthened Arab solidarity. We saw this during the Baghdad summit in December 1978, which led to the Syrian-Iraqi reconciliation which is of extreme importance because it compensates the Arab for Egypt's temporary departure from the Arab arena. This is temporary because As-Sadat does not represent the Egyptian people, just as the shah did not represent the Iranian people. The Syrian-Iraqi rapprochement has given us great hopes and is considered a great gain for the Arab cause. The PLO cannot but strengthen its ties with Damascus and Baghdad. Our struggle today is in a better position than it was in 1978.

On the other hand, our relations with Iraq are excellent and the unification of all the resistance factions is making steady progress. Also the PLO has begun a constructive dialog with Jordan.

PLO'S QADDUMI DENIES PLOT TO ASSASSINATE KING HUSAYN

LD071331 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 5 Jun 79 p 3 LD

[Interview granted to Faruq Qaddumi, head of PLO Political Department, to 'Abdallah al-Qaq in Kuwait on 4 June--place not given]

[Excerpt] Asked about press reports that an attempt has been made by the Palestinians to assassinate King Husayn, Qaddumi replied:

Such reports are part of a tendenticus campaign to bring pressure to bear on King Husayn in order to drag him into negotiations with the Israeli enemy. Our relations with Jordan are good and strong, particularly after the visit by PLO Executive Committee chairman and myself to Amman where we had talks with his majesty and with Jordanian officials. In the joint statement we issued, we agreed on coordinating efforts in the occupied territories. Our contacts are continuing in the common interest.

He added: The Palestinians have nothing to do with such actions. Such reports are aimed at creating a rift in the Arab ranks and at harming Jordan at this time in particular when the United States is bringing pressure to bear on Jordan and on other Arab parties in order to involve them in future negotiations.

[Question] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Qaddumi], what are the possibilities of a dialog with the United States and is it true that Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] said that the PLO is prepared to conduct such a dialog?

[Answer] Abu 'Ammar was interviewed by an American journalist in the PLO Political Department in Beirut. I was present at the interview. During the interview, talk touched on the aggressive U.S. policy against Palestinian aspirations. As proof of Palestinian goodwill to work for just and lasting peace, Abu 'Ammar said that the PLO has no objection to conducting a dialog with the United States, provided it recognizes the Palestinian people's national rights and the PLO as their sole legitimate representative and on the condition that these talks are held publicly and not secretly and held at the highest levels. This is because, as I have already said, we are prepared to exert efforts for a just and comprehensive peace.

[Question] What about relations with the Soviet Union, and do you believe that it will use its veto to prevent the endorsement of the Egyptian-Israeli surrender agreement?

Head of the PLO Political Department replied: The Soviet Union has time and again assured us of its stand with the Palestinian revolution and the PLO against all plots and separate deals that the United States is working out in cooperation with Israel. A special Soviet envoy who visited Beirut recently and who met with Abu 'Ammar assured us that the Soviet Union will exert every effort to give further support to the Palestinian problem in particular and the Arab cause in general and that the Soviet Union will not hesitate to use its right of veto in case the United States tries to legalize the Washington agreement at the Security Council in any form.

[Question] President Numayri intends to call for an Arab summit meeting. What is the PLO's attitude toward such call?

Abu al-Lutf answered: Whoever calls for an Arab summit and at the same time claims that the Arab League has collapsed cannot be sincere in his solicitude for Arab solidarity. Such an invitation should come from someone other than President Numayri, one who must take a firm stand against the Washington agreement and the Camp David accord just as the rest of the Arab countries did.

In any case, I have discussed with brother Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad during our meeting today the question of convening an Arab meeting in order to draw up plans for future common action. This question will be one of the matters that will be discussed at the Arab League meeting to be held in Tunisia on 27 June.

The talks with Shaykh Sabah were positive and fraternal. Kuwait's stand is well-known and stems from absolute support for the national cause.

Replying to a question about the situation in southern Lebanon and the continued Israeli attack on the area and on Palestinian camps, he said:

The PLO and the Palestinian revolution are solidly behind the Lebanese Nationalist Movement and they are jointly confronting the Zionist onslaught against the south. There is no doubt that what the fraternal Lebanese people in the south and the Palestinians are offering is the highest form of sacrifice. It is these two peoples that are alone suffering the results of the Camp David accords and the Washington agreement.

[Question] How do you comment on the current attempts to involve the Palestinians in the Gaza sector and the West Bank in the suspect negotiations of self-rule?

Abu al-Lutf said: The PLO has clearly stated its policy. It said that it will not hesitate in taking drastic action against whoever betrays his country and plots against it. Our people in the occupied territories have clearly stated their views regarding whoever breaks from the Palestinian ranks or attempts to support self-rule or participate in the negotiations. Our people in the occupied territories are capable of taking the necessary disciplinary measures against anyone who tries to deviate from our struggling people's revolutionary course.

[Question] The Iranian-Iraqi relations are currently passing through certain difficulties. In view of the PLO's good relations with Iraq and Iran, will you try to restore the relations between the two friendly states to their previous condition?

Abu al-Lutf replied: The PLO has been and still is prepared to exert every effort to strengthen the goodneighborly policy between the sisterly Arab and Islamic states, and particularly between Iran and Iraq. If we are asked, we are prepared to do everything we can to establish such policy.

BAHRAIN

CHIEF OF STAFF INTERVIEWED BY KUWAITI PAPER

JN051158 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1030 GMT 5 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 5 June--Bahraini Chief of Staff Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Khalifah has stressed his country's rejection of military pacts in the gulf. He said: Common destiny among the gulf countries is stronger than the existence of any military pacts.

In an exclusive interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS published today, the Bahraini chief of staff explained that the question of military pacts is more of a political decision than a military one. Most countries in the area are against the policy of pacts. The absence of military pacts in the area does not mean that we are not united.

On whether there are plans to confront any military operations aimed at occupying oil wells in the area, the Bahraini chief of staff stressed that the duties of the area's armies are to defend the land and not only oil wells. He added that his country considers its armed forces as an extension of the Kuwaiti Army. He noted that Bahrain provides Kuwait with military facilities such as the use of its airspace and landing at Bahraini military airports. In exchange, Kuwait meets Bahrain's needs.

The Bahraini chief of staff denied that his country will be getting some of the F-15 fighters from the Saudi Arabia plane deal. He noted, however, that his country and Saudi Arabia have close relations, since Saudi Arabia provides Bahrain with all its economic, social and military needs.

On the events in the area and Iran, the Bahraini chief of staff said: Iran has influence in the gulf area and all political and military officials hope that stability will be restored in Iran.

On the presence of U.S. naval units at the gulf entrances, the Bahraini chief of staff explained that his country considers the jurisdiction of its armed forces limited to its territorial waters and international borders. He added: There are other gulf countries with larger territorial waters that are watching these movements. He said that the present military presence is concentrated in the Indian Ocean and that the Eastern and Western blocs are competing in increasing the number of their naval units there despite the opposition of all the countries in the area.

On the sources providing Bahrain with weapons, the Bahraini chief of staff said: We do not obtain weapons as assistance; we purchase them. Therefore, we always have the option to purchase from any country we want. We are not experiencing any difficulties in obtaining weapons, especially since it has become a commercial operation. Some countries, however, attach political conditions to these deals. The Bahraini chief of staff denied the presence of foreign or Arab military experts in Bahrain. He concluded that Bahrain has no need to enforce compulsory conscription and that it faces no problems in recruiting for its armed forces.

TUNISIAN PRESIDENTIAL ENVOY LEAVES FOR OMAN

JN0071752 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1650 GMT 7 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Manama, 7 June--Rachid Dris, envoy of Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba, this evening left there for the Sultanate of Oman after a short visit of several hours to Bahrain.

The Tunisian envoy delivered a message to His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, deputy ruler and crown prince, from President Bourguiba on the Arab League emergency meeting to be held in Tunis on 27 June.

KUWAIT

AMBASSADOR COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH IRAN

JN0809 34 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0848 GMT 8 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 8 June--Muhammad al-Jasim, Kuwaiti ambassador to Iran, has affirmed that his country has not interfered and will not interfere in the internal affairs of Iran and that it is against interference in the affairs of any country. In a statement published in AL-QABAS today, Ambassador al-Jasim said that his country considers the experiment in Iran to be a pioneering effort and a rectification of the erroneous situation that previously existed in Iran. The ambassador expressed the hope that the Iranian revolution and people will achieve all their aspirations and objectives.

Iran had accused Kuwait of interfering in its internal affairs.

PAPER WARNS OF RIFT BETWEEN IRANIAN REVOLUTION, ARABS

LD071535 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 3 Jun 79 pp 1, 19 LD

[Editorial: "Dotting the I's"]

[Excerpts] For 2 days we have been following with concern the development of events in Arabistan [Khuzestan] and the extraordinary turn the relations between Baghdad and Tehran have taken.

We hardly dared believe that the shah had gone, but when we did we hoped that the sensitivities and apprehensions which the shah's regime aroused against the Arabs would disappear. We said that with the triumph of Khomeyni's revolution a new era will begin and that from now on there will be no reason for disputes between Iran and its Arab brothers.

Therefore, it was indeed a cause of concern for us to see this rapid development of events, which demonstrates the latent ingredients for an explosion. We do not wish the Iranian revolution to become preoccupied with or involved in such events. Moreover, we do not wish the Iranian revolution to appear to be adopting such a hard line toward its own Arabs, which is contrary to the line it adopted toward the Kurds or the Turkomans who have officially been promised self-rule. In the meantime such a right has been denied the Iranian Arabs, who stressed that they are demanding no more than this right and that their demand is based on the magnanimity of Islam whose republic the ayatollah's revolution has come to establish.

Certainly the Khomeyni revolution command has noticed that Arabs in all countries were the first, and probably the only people, to embrace and bless this revolution.

Therefore, it was natural that the Arabs of Arabistan should ask about their rights within the revolutionary state which has come to establish rights and to end tyranny.

Although it may be natural to assume that certain international circles are seeking to harm this revolution, it is unnatural that the Arabs should be put in the same category as these circles, especially Iraq which, at this stage in particular, is pursuing a policy of uniting the Arab forces for the confrontation against Zionism and Israel and, therefore, is not looking for trouble.

Therefore, we discount the talk about Iraqi concentrations on the Iranian borders. If there have seemed to be Iraqi military activities on the border in the past few days the cause must--quite naturally--be the serious developments on its border with Iran.

On this occasion, we would like to address ourselves to the Iranian revolution and its conscience. We wish to draw attention to the fact that a policy which the shah inherited from his father and which he had been pursuing for 30 years was bound to leave a deep imprint on the minds of a considerable number of people and groups. The revolution cannot erase such an imprint or make changes in the few months it has been in power.

It is probably necessary to ask here: Was Iraq behind the Kurds who earlier took up arms and with whom an agreement was later reached?

Of course not. Therefore, why in this case are accusations being leveled against Iraq where the Arabs of Arabistan are concerned? Is it because they too have their own historical identity and entity and, like the rest, are endeavoring to achieve their demands, particularly since the date of their annexation to Iran is very recent and there are people living who still recall the events and the details?

But in saying this we also draw the attention of the Iraqi side to a consideration of the internal situation in Iran and the changes taking place there, so that there will be a greater understanding of these conditions. Moreover, it must be recognized that there still exist certain groups of people who have been brought up in accordance with a political culture established by the shah's regime and whom the revolution has not yet had the opportunity to uproot. In the meantime, one should certainly not underestimate the importance of what such groups can do in their silent plotting to achieve counterrevolutionary aims.

Probably the most serious thing that these groups can do is to cause a rift between the Khomeyni revolution and the Arabs, which would mean categorizing the revolution as strictly a Persian one. This would be the most dangerous weapon to question the revolution's Islamic character and to shake its foundations.

In light of this, we wonder about the role these groups are playing in embroiling Arabs and Iranians and leveling accusations against Iraq and Saudi Arabia. The aim is probably to erect difficulties in the path of an Iraqi-Syrian unity which would be the base for Arab military strength on the eastern front, and of Saudi Arabia as a source of moral and material support for this front. As we point out these possibilities to the Iranian revolution command we are very anxious to see that the revolution continues its march of consolidating fraternity with the Arabs and avoids the pitfalls into which the enemies of the Khomeyni revolution and of the Arabs would no doubt like it to fall.

OMAN

PARIS PAPER INTERVIEWS OMAN REBEL LEADER

LD061417 Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI in Arabic 28 May 79 p 10 ID

[Interview granted by Muhammad Ahmad al-Ghassani, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman, to 'Abd al-Hadi Mahfuz in Tehran--date not given]

[Excerpts] The Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman [PFLO], which is fighting Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id, has come into the limelight as a result of two things: first, the downfall of the shah of Iran, Sultan Qabus' principal ally whose forces greatly contribute to the fight against the Dhofar rebels; and second, Muscat's support for President Anwar as-Sadat's policy. This support has prompted some of the Egyptian president's enemies to sympathize with the Dhofar rebels. The new Iranian leaders could in fact be the Dhofar rebels' most valuable friends.

For this reason, the PFLO has sent a delegation to Tehran. Muhammad Ahmad al-Ghassani, head of the delegation, had a long meeting with Ayatollah Khomeyni. AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI met with Al-Ghassani, the front's strongman. The first question of course, dealt with the Iranian revolution's impact on the gulf in general and Oman in particular. Al-Ghassani replied:

The Iranian revolution is one of the 20th century's major events in that it has come about as a popular revolution which has toppled the mightiest proimperialist regime in the area. The Iranian revolution is a great achievement that will impact on the Middle East situation at all levels and particularly on the gulf because Iran, under the shah's regime, was playing an American role in protecting imperialist interests and was driving other regimes into suspect alliances such as the Gulf Security Alliance.

There is no doubt that the Iranian Islamic revolution has upset the balance of power in the gulf and that Iran has become a supporter of the gulf's persecuted and exploited peoples.

Question: What is the reason for your visit to Tehran and what were the subjects you discussed during your long meeting with Ayatollah Khomeyni?

Answer: The reason for our visit is to get to know the Iranian revolution experiment. We have met with a number of revolutionary officials, foremost of whom is leader Ayatollah Khomeyni. Our meeting with him was amicable. We submitted to him a memorandum explaining the situation in Oman and the gulf. We also reviewed with him the situation facing the Arab homeland as a result of the Egyptian-Israeli agreement and the role that As-Sadat's regime can play as a substitute for the shah's role in the gulf. The Egyptian regime has sent about 7,000 troops to Oman to strengthen Qabus' regime. The other thing we have done during our visit was to hand over the [Iranian] flight lieutenant whose plane was shot down in Dhofar in 1975. This is because the PFLO leadership wishes to promote close relations between the Omani and Iranian revolutions and the peoples of both countries. The delegation has met a brotherly and sincere response from all the officials we have talked with, foremost of whom was Khomeyni.

Question: What is your situation now following the military losses you suffered in 1976; have the recent changes in Aden had any tangible effect on your activities?

Answer: At first the revolution met with great difficulties but in most cases was able to overcome them and to inflict heavy losses on its enemies in all fields. This was the situation until the Iranian and Jordanian interference toward the end of 1973. The Iranian Army added a new strength to the enemies of the Oman revolution with the men and the modern weapons it had. During 2 years of fighting the revolution was able to inflict on its enemies--Iranians, Jordanians, British and mercenaries, as well as Qabus' army--heavy losses in manpower and material. But the enemies were always capable of throwing into the fighting large quantities of arms and large numbers of men.

Before the Iranian Army's intervention the revolution was on the verge of victory. But the Iranian Army fought against it and forced it to retreat from certain liberated areas. At the end of 1975, the front laid a plan to retreat from the western area while preserving its forces in central Dhofar and working to rebuild itself on the political, military and organizational levels. The enemy's plan was to deal a final blow to the revolution, but through this retreat plan the front prevented the enemy achieving its goal. The front is now continuing its activities to rebuild itself in the fields I have just mentioned. The front has made great progress in this field and is now preparing to escalate the struggle in Oman.

With regard to South Yemen, its stand is firm and has not changed. The recent changes were internal and do not affect Yemen's attitude toward the Omani revolution.

Question: Which, in your opinion, is the gulf state that is likely to experience an explosion similar to that of Iran?

Answer: Oman is the state that is most likely to explode. By Oman we mean the Sultanate of Oman. Oman overlooks the Arabian Sea and Indian Ocean in the south and the Arab Gulf in the north. For this reason, it is a center of operations for mobile military bases.

Question: Do you intend to open an office in Iran?

Answer: We are seeking to develop our relations with the Iranian revolution on all levels. The presence of our representatives in Iran would enable us to further develop these relations. Opening offices in Iran is one of the things the Omani revolution is trying to do. The most important thing we are seeking now is to erase the sentiments created by the previous fighting between the Iranian Army and the Oman people. With the cooperation of the Iranian and Omani revolutions, we can overcome such sentiments.

SAUDI ARABIA

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON CAMEROON PRESIDENT'S VISIT

LD072100 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] A joint Saudi-Cameroonian communique was issued today on the results of the visit of His Excellency Ahmadou Ahidjo, president of Cameroon, to the kingdom from 3 to 7 June and his talks with His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and the leading officials in the kingdom. The following is the text of the communique:

At the invitation of His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, king of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, His Excellency Ahmadou Ahidjo, president of the Republic of Cameroon, paid an official visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from 3 to 7 June 1979.

His Excellency President Ahidjo and His Majesty King Khalid held talks in an atmosphere of frankness, amity and total and deep understanding, and exchanged views on various issues, particularly Arab-African relations, the events currently taking place in Africa, Arab-African solidarity and relations between the two friendly countries.

The following took part in the talks on the Saudi side: His Royal Highness the Amir Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister; His Royal Highness the Amir 'Abdullah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and commander of the national guard; His Royal Highness the Amir Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation and inspector general; His Royal Highness the Amir Sa'ud al-Faysal, minister of foreign affairs; His Excellency Dr Rashad Fir'awn, his majesty's private adviser; His Excellency Shaykh Muhammad Abd Al-Khayl, minister of finance and national economy; and His Excellency Shaykh Muhammad Ibrahim Mas'ud, minister of state.

The following took part in the talks on the Cameroonian side: His Excellency Abdoulaye Yadji, minister of missions at the presidency; His Excellency Youssoufa Daouda, minister of economy and planning; and His Excellency Bello Bouba, head of the office of the Presidential Palace.

The two heads of state expressed their desire to strengthen relations and develop the ties of friendship between their countries and develop cooperation between them in all economic and cultural spheres and the spreading of Islam. They agreed on an exchange of visits between officials of the two countries at various levels in order to realize this. The two leaders expressed satisfaction with the development and strengthening of relations between the African and Arab states and with the success of the conferences on Arab-African cooperation in bolstering total understanding between the Arab and African states, which are not only struggling in order to reaffirm their political independence but also to achieve their economic and cultural liberation and to establish a world whose main interests are work, detente and peace.

The two leaders reaffirmed their support for the speedy and total liberation of Africa and pledged to work to assist the African countries which are still under the yoke of colonialism and racialism and to support them in their just struggle for independence and basic rights. They expressed their interest in the events taking place in Africa as a result of foreign interference and which are threatening in a serious manner the security, stability and safety of Africa and which are hindering the development of the African Continent. They called for keeping Africa outside the arena of ideological conflict so that it can develop its own capabilities in a manner which insures prosperity for its own peoples.

The two leaders studied the Middle East question and condemned armed aggression as a means for annexing territories by force, and reaffirmed their insistence on the necessity for Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, including Jerusalem, and granting the Palestinian people their legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination, to return to their usurped homeland and to establish their own independent state.

His Majesty King Khalid called on the African states which had severed their relations with Israel not to reestablish them before these aims are achieved.

The two leaders expressed their satisfaction with the progress made by Islamic solidarity and Arab-African cooperation.

YEMEN--YAR

PREMIER DENIES REPORTS ON PLOT TO KILL YAR, PDRY LEADERS

JN051128 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1015 GMT 5 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 5 June--YAR Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani has categorically denied recent press reports that an assassination attempt on the lives of the two leaders of the two parts of Yemen kept the two leaders from holding a recent meeting.

In an exclusive interview with AL-JUMHURIYAH today, the YAR prime minister said that the meeting was not postponed for that reason. He nevertheless declined to elaborate on what caused the postponement of the meeting, scheduled to be held in the Ar-Rahibah border area at the end of May.

On the efforts of the two Yemens to achieve unity, the prime minister said that a suitable atmosphere has been arranged to enable the committees to chart the new constitution of the unified state.

The YAR prime minister said that Iraq's progress is progress for all the Arabs. He said that an agreement was signed during his visit to Iraq under which Iraq will implement new economic projects in the YAR. He said: This type of support is expected from Iraq. Iraq has always been on our side and under all difficult circumstances, he added.

On his country's domestic situation, the YAR prime minister said that his government is constantly working to consolidate its central authority and to establish modern government institutions. He added that promulgation of the new constitution has given more jurisdiction to the People's Assembly.

PDRY PRESIDENT'S ENVOY ARRIVES IN SAN'A'

JN051828 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 5 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Brother Fadl Muhsin, envoy of brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, president of the southern part of the homeland, arrived in San'a' today. He was met at the airport by brother Yahya Jaghman, personal representative of the brother president of the republic.

Envoy Departs

JN061334 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 6 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Fadl Muhsin, personal envoy of brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, president of the southern part of the homeland, returned to Aden today following a short visit to San'a'. He was seen off by Yahya Jaghman, President Salih's representative.

YAR-LIBYAN STATEMENT ISSUED ON JOINT COORDINATION

JN061347 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 6 Jun 79 Jn

[Text] The YAR-Libyan coordination committee held its final meeting in San'a' this morning at the Prime Ministry building. Muhammad Ahmad al-Junayd, deputy prime minister for economic affairs, headed the YAR side while Musa Ahmad Abu Furaywah, Libyan secretary of planning, headed the Libyan side to the meeting.

The two sides signed a program for implementing instruments on joint cultural, economic and technical cooperation between the two fraternal countries.

A joint statement was issued following the meeting, which reads: "Within the framework of the periodic meetings of the Libyan-YAR joint committee, a Libyan delegation headed by brother Musa Ahmad Abu Furaywah, Libyan secretary of planning, paid a visit to the YAR between 4-6 June 1979. The Libyan delegation met with YAR President Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. The YAR side to the joint meetings was headed by Eng Muhammad Ahmad al-Junayd, deputy prime minister for economic affairs. The Libyan side was headed by Musa Ahmad Abu Furaywah, secretary of planning.

"The joint committee held several meetings during which it reviewed joint cooperation in the economic, cultural, social and health fields. The two sides agreed to resume development of joint cooperation in order to serve the aspirations of the two fraternal peoples in Libya and the YAR.

"Brother Musa Abu Furaywah and the delegation accompanying him were acquainted with the great achievements accomplished by the YAR people under President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih's leadership. The Libyan delegation praised the great development. The Libyan side also praised the recent unity steps between the two parts of Yemen which stemmed from the Cairo agreement of 1972 and the Tripoli declaration of 1972.

"YAR Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs Muhammad Ahmad al-Junayd expressed the gratitude of the people and the government in the YAR for the great aid and support of the Libyan September Revolution. Al-Junayd expressed great admiration for the domestic and foreign policy achievements accomplished by the Libyan Jamahiriyah under the leadership of Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

"The Libyan secretary of planning thanked the YAR Government for the warm fraternal reception and hospitality accorded him during this visit to the YAR."

During today's meeting, the Libyan and YAR sides signed the minutes of the first meeting of the joint YAR-Libyan coordination committee and a bilateral program for cultural and scientific cooperation. The two sides also initialed another agreement for economic and technical cooperation.

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT DELIVERS ADDRESS IN AL-HAMUL

NC080753 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0525 GMT 8 Jun 79 NC

[From the press review]

[Text] Today's Cairo papers highlight the address delivered by President as-Sadat to the Egyptian people during yesterday's visit to Al-Hamul township in the Kafr ash-Shaykh governorate. In this address, his excellency said that with today's announcement of the results of the new parliamentary elections a new phase for the rebuilding of Egypt will begin.

The papers add that in his address the president concentrated on the need to adhere to the spirit of the Egyptian family. He said that the will of all of us as people is represented in the will of the Egyptian family, this spirit must be strengthenend everywhere, and with love and the family spirit we will rebuild, but with rancor we will only reap division.

The papers shed light on the president's explanation of the nature of political action in the coming phase and underline his excellency's affirmation that political action does not belong to one person alone, but to the people--that the political, popular and economic responsibilities will go to the governorates in the coming phase--and that now Cairo is no longer the only center of power.

KHALIL, BURG HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE AFTER TALKS

NC071133 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1005 GMT 7 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 7 June--After the meeting with Israeli Interior Minister Burg, which lasted over 1 hour, Dr Mustafa Khalil said that the discussions had dealt with arrangements for the negotiations on self-rule for the West Bank and Gaza, to be held in Alexandria on Monday. He added that after Alexandria, the next meeting will take place in Herzliyya near Tel Aviv on 25 June.

Prime Minister Dr Khalil began his statement at the press conference by saying: I take this opportunity to welcome Mr Yosef Burg to Egypt.

He added that today's talks were held in a friendly atmosphere and were also constructive. He said that, during the 1-hour meeting, the future steps related to the next round of negotiations on self-rule were discussed.

The prime minister said that "it has been agreed to hold two meetings every month. The next meeting will be held in Alexandria. It will be a general meeting to agree on the agenda and the steps to follow. Subcommittees may meet after that."

He said that the third round of negotiations, which will be attended by all members of the three delegations, is expected to be held around the end of this month--25 June is the date initially set--near Tel Aviv.

Yosef Burg spoke next. He said that he agrees with what Dr Mustafa Khalil said. He added: We had discussions and took note of the various veiwpoints. We also discussed the measures that will follow agreement on an agenda for the forthcoming negotiations. We are eagerly looking forward to Monday's meeting. I believe we have a good basis for this meeting. We will definitely try to achieve understanding. What I have said is enough for now.

Answering a question, Dr Mustafa Khalil said: We signed a peace agreement with Israel. We will begin a second round of negotiations with Israel. The United States will participate. This new atmosphere is radically different from the atmosphere of the other negotiations, because we have signed a peace agreement and our relations at present are governed by peace. Yesterday we held talks with Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan on means and measures related to the movement of citizens, especially before the normalization of relations.

He added: This confirms our sincere intention to adhere to every word in the peace agreement we signed. We hope that this agreement will be the first step toward a comprehensive and complete peace in the Middle East.

In the light of a recent statement by Jordanian Crown Prince Hasan, Prime Minister Dr Khalil was asked if he expected Jordan to participate in the negotiations at this stage. He answered that the Camp David agreement invites Jordan and the other parties, including Palestinian representatives of the West Bank and Gaza, to join in the negotiations. In fact, he said, invitations were addressed to them before, but they turned them down. He added that if Jordan wishes to participate in the negotiations, the negotiations have no objection. This was agreed at Camp David.

Answering another question, Dr Khalil said that all topics have been discussed, including procedural issues related to the forthcoming negotiations, and various problems.

Asked if the discussions also touched upon the question of releasing Palestinian political prisoners from Israeli prisons, Prime Minister Khalil said: I believe that we have covered all issues. Mr Burg may comment on this question if he wishes.

Mr Burg said: I repeat what the prime minister has already said; namely that we are working for peace not war, and we can proceed from this premise.

He added: I do not deny that 1 hour is not enough for discussing all the issues that we are supposed to tackle, but those discussed were discussed in a friendly atmosphere. However, certain things must happen before we can talk about them, and this takes time.

To a question on whether it was possible to make a statement on the topic of the establishment of Palestinian autonomy, Dr Mustafa Khalil said: We refuse to make general statements on the subjects of autonomy pertaining to the talks. I believe that this would be better as far as the progress of the negotiations is concerned.

Replying to another question on the formation of subcommittees for subjects on the agenda, Dr Mustafa Khalil said: We shall leave that for discussion in next Monday's meeting. Here Burg interrupted saying: This subject was not included in our discussions because discussing this subject before the other subjects is like putting the cart before the horse. Let us say, as the prime minister has said, that our discussions are taking place under the umbrella of peace and that this, in itself, was extremely fruitful and a good beginning. As Dr Mustafa Khalil has said, the important goal is reaching a comprehensive agreement in the Middle Eastern area, because nothing matters more to this area than peace.

Replying to a question on the details of the subjects to be discussed at the forthcoming meeting in Alexandria, Dr Mustafa Khalil said that many details will be known next Monday and that it was not feasible to ignore the other members of the delegations who will be participating in these meetings.

To a question on whether Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan will participate in the Alexandria meetings, Israeli Interior Minister Yosef Burg said that Moshe Dayan will be participating in the meetings, and added that he could not predict what will be accomplished at these meetings.

Replying to a question on whether there could be a goodwill gesture concerning the release of some Palestinian prisoners before the talks begin, Burg said: I believe that there is still time until next Monday. We shall look into this matter, but, at present, I do not have any details on this subject.

Burg Departs

NC071600 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1535 GMT 7 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 7 June--Israeli Interior Minister Yosef Burg left Cairo for home this afternoon after a 2-day visit to Egypt, during which he held discussions with Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali on autonomy for the West Bank and Gaza sector. He was seen off at the airport by Dr Butrus Ghali.

ISRAELI PAPER INTERVIEWS GHALI ON AUTONOMY

TA080710 Jerusalem POST in English 8 Jun 79 p 5 TA

[Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali's interview with Jerusalem POST correspondent David Landau: Autonomy: A Case of Decolonization]

[Text] The Palestinian autonomy must be seen in the broad context of the age of decolonization. It is a belated instance of the progress of an occupied people. Through a transition period, towards self-determination and the exercise of sovereignty.

The decolonization theme is the spirit that permeates the Camp David framework, which created the autonomy. Camp David must be compared to the scores of other international treaties concluded in recent decades to provide for the stage-by-stage withdrawal of the colonizing powers and the independence of the peoples they occupied.

This, in encapsulated essence, is Dr Butrus Ghali's view of the autonomy. The decolonization theme, the historical context, the aim of eventual independence for the Palestinians--these, for him, are the fundamentals of the Egyptian position.

They explain why Egypt will demand that the autonomous authority have the right to legislate; that it have the right to decide over land and water; that its police have sole jurisdiction over internal security; that the Israeli settlements be frozen--and eventually removed; that West Bankers and Gazans have special Palestinian travel papers, until they eventually have Palestinian passports.

Ghali knows that his views and demands are diametrically opposed to those of Israel. "I don't want to be argumentative or provocative," he says in his quiet, scholarly way, "and please don't write it provocatively. But it is important that the Israeli public know what our position is and understand it."

Ghali knows, moreover, that the Israeli public is sufficiently shrewd to relate both to his and to the Israeli Government's opening positions with a liberal measure of scepticism. And he seems to endorse such scepticism when he asserts: "The gap at Ismailia in December 1977, at the beginning of the peace process, was as great as the present gap between Israel and Egypt over the autonomy. This is the hopeful note.

"We are in a much better situation now, moreover, than we were then. Then we had no framework; now we have Camp David. Then we were enemies; now we have peace. Then the U.S. was not a full partner in our negotiations; now she is. It will be a tripartite negotiation. We have to find the common denominator between three wills."

Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has been a key figure throughout the peace process, and he is expected to play a major role in the autonomy negotiations, which start in earnest on Monday. He expounded his country's case in an exclusive interview at his office in Cairo this week.

Source of Authority

"The source of authority (for the autonomy) is an international treaty--the Camp David agreement. Israel and Egypt agreed to create an authority; this agreement is the source of the authority. This is without any doubt an accepted doctrine in international law.

"The source of authority is certainly not a unilateral decision by Israel. Israel limited its sovereignty, vis-a-vis Egypt and vis-a-vis the United States, the two consignatories of the Camp David international treaty."

Ghali brushes aside the Israeli argument that the use of the words "the Israeli military government will be withdrawn..." in the Camp David framework implies that the military government will continue to exist (in the Defence Ministry in Tel Aviv) as the legal source of authority for the autonomy. Israeli officials point out that at Camp David the United States and Egypt proposed the phrase "Withdrawn and abolished," but Premier Menahem Begin was adamant, and eventually the Egyptians relented.

"I don't remember about the drafts," Ghali says, with a twinkle in his eye. "Anyway, I haven't read the framework for three months. I've got other problems, you know." (In fact, he knows the framework virtually by heart).

Why doesn't the word "abolished" appear? This, says Ghali "is a third-class problem that has existence only in legalistic minds..."

"The word 'withdrawn' is used in accordance with the old-established process of decoloniza-tion--as is the word 'redeployment.'" Identical wording was used when the British withdrew from Egypt and their forces were redeployed in the Canal Zone, Ghali notes.

Right to Legislate

"The general spirit of the Camp David agreement," says Ghali, "is that a new, independent authority will be set up that will have its own police, its own competance, and certainly the right to legislate. Camp David says specifically that the authority will 'replace' the military government. That means it will have the same powers as the military government."

Camp David, furthermore, says that "a strong local police force will be constituted by the self-governing authority. The word "constituted" was used advisedly, says Ghali, because it implies an act of legislation.

According to Ghali, there is to be no separate legislature. Instead, the autonomous council itself will have the power to enact legislation. This power is inherent and implicit, he adds, in the council's status as the "elected representatives of the Palestinian people" who are to negotiate with Israel, Egypt and Jordan (in the second stage) on the "permanent status" of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Ghali concedes that there is no explicit mention in Camp David of the right to legislate, but contends that it is "derived from the general spirit of Camp David. You cannot take Camp David as such. It must be compared to hundreds of other such treaties..."

Security

The Israeli forces who are to be "withdrawn and redeployed in specified security locations" will thereafter have no role or responsibility in internal security, Dr Ghali insists. "This is the ABC of good rule," he says. "The Palestinian authority will be responsible for its own people." The authority's police force wil be responsible for preventing acts of terrorism in the West Bank and Gaza; and perpetrators will be hunted, caught, interrogated, tried, sentenced and imprisoned by the legal apparatus of the authority. The authority, moreover, will be responsible for preventing terrorist infiltration from the autonomous areas into Israel.

"Say there are 20,000 Israeli troops on the West Bank. One-half or three-quarters will be withdrawn, and the remainder redeployed in the bases. These bases will certainly not be responsible for security outside of the bases--otherwise that would be interference in the internal affairs of the authority.

"The bases are there to offer general security during the transitional period." Their role is one of "general military strategy, of international politics, like the British in the Canal Zone or in Nigeria, during the transition periods. They will provide the whole of Palestine with a material guarantee during the transition period." But "bombs and such like are not the responsiblity of an army, but of a police force."

Ghali dismisses the Israeli contention that the Camp David phrase "to assist in providing security, a strong local police force will be constituted" implies that the local police will assist the Israel Army. "The police will assist the authority," Ghali interprets the phrase, "that is self-evident."

He reveals that in letters exchanged between Egypt and the U.S. during the Blair House talks, it was agreed that the IDF would need the approval of the Palestinian authority to conduct military exercises on the West Bank. (He does not say, though, whether Israel, too, agreed to this arrangement.)

"Theoretically," says Ghali, "the Israeli bases could remain on the West Bank beyond the transitional period--if the Palestinians agreed. They would then have a status identical to that of the American base at Guantanamo, in Cuba."

The pattern of security measures between Israel and Egypt in the Sinai should be followed during "the last stage" of negotiations on the West Bank, Ghali says. By then, Israel and the Palestinians, would be talking as equals, as between two national entities, and then they could together invite the UN to establish a policing presence as in the Sinai.

Palestinian Independence

Ghali: "In the evolution of any state towards independence, the first stage is for it to have its own police force, responsible for internal security. In the second stage it has its own army, for international affairs. During the interim period, the Israeli Army will be dealing with the general security of the two states."

Question: "Do you see the general spirit of Camp David as the eventual evolution of an independent Palestinian state?"

Ghali: "That is the only reason why we signed Camp David...Camp David did not come out of the blue." It must be compared to the hundreds of similar international agreements that have been concluded these past 25 years, during which time more than 50 countries, from Djibouti to the Maldive Islands, obtained their independence.

"Palestine was mandated. Then came the partition resolution, which gave a part for the Arabs and a part for the Israelis. So, if you put all this as a background, the whole process (of the Camp David framework) is to give independence to the Palestinians, and to create a Palestinian state.

"We know it will be a mini-state. We in Egypt believe it would be better for them if they decided to federate with Jordan. But it is their right of self-determination, and they can decide whatever they want. If they want to federate with Israel--that's all right with us. They will be free to exercise their right to decide. The role of Egypt will end the moment that the Palestinians can speak for themselves, can have their own free will. When they have their own authority, they will speak for themselves."

Ghali readily concedes that Egypt failed to have more of this position expressed in the Camp David framework because of Israel's adamant opposition. But he says he is not discouraged. The French in North Africa and the British in their colonies also had very different views from the indigenous peoples at the start of the decolonization process.

Admittedly, Ghali continues, Israel was not the original imperialist power in Palestine. But there are examples of transfers of power from one imperialist to another, and then to the local people: "In Libya the Italians were replaced by the British. In Somalia the British were replaced by international trusteeship before independence was won. What matters is not the different stages of foreign occupation, but the fact that there are one million Palestinian people in these areas who want the right of self-determination."

For Egypt, the Israeli claim to sovereignty, or the idea that the sovereignty is in abeyance, are equally invalid. "The sovereignty is vested in the Palestinian people, not only by their inherent right, but on the basis of the 1947 UN partition resolution--which is the legal basis of your own state."

A Palestinian government and parliament were set up in 1949 (in Gaza), he recalls. The Palestinians always had a formal status in the Arab League. In other words, they have exercised their sovereignty ever since the partition resolution. The fact that they rejected the partition resolution does not detract, in Ghali's view, from the right under it. "You don't need to recognize the partition resolution in order to exist by virtue of it," he argues.

The borders defined by the partition resolution are "something else," says Ghali. "You can agree about borders" (i.e., that the 1948 borders should apply).

Settlements

First, says Ghali, there must be a moratorium on the creation of new settlements. "We cannot accept new settlements. They are incompatible with the whole concept of Camp David. Why negotiate over the future of the West Bank if you are meanwhile imposing the fact of change?...(New settlements) are a continuous provocation which deter Palestinian participation in the process."

Question: "Assuming, for argument's sake, that there is a moratorium, then what? What happens to the existing settlements?"

Ghali: "Then what happened to the Sinai settlements must happen to the settlements on the West Bank."

Question: "It must?"

Ghali: "Certainly."

Question: "Why?"

Ghali: "If you want peace for the region, if you want real peace, if you want to build an atmosphere of confidence on both sides."

"There is a difference, of course, if the new authority gives permission to foreigners to buy land, and indeed, why not? But this is not our competence. You can buy land in France being an Egyptian..."

Question: "You can buy land in France being an Israeli..."

Ghali: "You can--but you cannot have extraterritoriality in France. You must be under French legislation..."

Question: "What is to happen in practice to the settlements that exist now, and that will no doubt continue to develop and grow in the natural way?"

Ghali: "You must look back at the process that happened in Africa and Asia and all over the world. During the transition period, the people of the settlements would be under the sovereignty of the local authority..."

Question: "And eventually they would pack up and leave?"

Ghali: "Exactly."

Question: "Let's look at the latest precedent--Rhodesia. There, too, the settlers are a very small minority, but they have held out firmly and have forced for themselves a protected status..."

Ghali: "Look at the reaction of the African community.

Question: "If the Americans and British recognize them?..."

Ghali: "That means nothing."

Ghali noted here that his own country has been flatly against the "internal settlement" in Rhodesia and put out a strong condemnation of the new black majority government under Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

Ghali: "...Just look at recent history. The French wanted to have certain settlements and to continue to live with the Algerians. The same in Tunisia and in Morocco. But after a period of transition, they just returned to their own country..."

Israel's Need for the West Bank

Question: "The geographic dimensions of the Israel-West Bank situation are totally different from the examples you cite..."

Ghali: "How did you manage for 20 years without the West Bank? The fact that you lived without it proves that it is now not essential to your security or to the development of your country. You will agree with me that the most important period in your country's history was the first 20 years."

The same applies, says Ghali, to the Israeli insistence of controlling the West Bank's water reserves. "I have heard this argument for years. But how were you managing with water for the first 20 years? Of course, you can negotiate with the Palestinian authority over the water question, as we have negotiated with Sudan over the Nile waters. But this must be between two equals, two sovereign entities."

Citizenship

The West Bankers and Gazans must have, during the autonomy period, a status "which is distinguished from" Israelis. "For us they are Palestinians," Ghali says. "If they decide to become Jordanians, in a federation, that is their decision. In the meantime, the question of their identity papers should be negotiated. But the autonomous authority should have the power to issue laissez-passers, which will certainly be recognized by the international community."

Ghali rejects out of hand the Israeli proposal that West Bankers or Gazans who so desire can become Israeli citizens while remaining resident in the West Bank or Gaza. "If an Israeli wants to become French, he must go to France. Similarly, if someone on the West Bank will decide to become Israeli, he must go to Israel and live there, in the normal way..." Ghali notes the Egyptian Government is maintaining contacts over its autonomy proposals with Palestinians, "both of the interior and of the exterior." But he refuses to divulge any details of who is involved in these contacts and where they are held. At any rate, he says, there is no prospect "at this stage" of Palestinians attaching themselves to the Egyptian delegation, as envisaged under the Camp David framework. Similarly there is no sign of any imminent shift in Jordan's recalcitrance. But Ghali says Egypt remains hopeful that in time Jordan will come around. "From the purely legal point of view," he admits, "Premier Begin was right in asserting that Israel was not obliged to negotiate with Egypt alone. That was the letter of Camp David." But the "spirit" of the agreement, he contends, was that Egypt would proceed without Jordan if necessary. "This was quite clear, and it was said during the conversations at Camp David." Ghali refused to react to Begin's repeated public airing (the last one was on Wednesday night, at the Herut convention) of how President Sadat calls him (Ghali) "Butrus" when he is pleaedwith him and "Peter" when he is not. "That is the risk you take in public life," he said, with a hint of disdain. "People can talk about your constipation, your body odour or your internal diseases." Asked, in conclusion, to point to the common denominator that could furnish a meeting of minds on the autonomy, Ghali says: "A Palestinian will exists. That is the basic reality. The Palestinians have got the right to say what they want. That is the basic right of self-determination, which you exercised (in creating Israel)."

Question: "What if they say they want what it says the want what it says in the PLO covenant?" Ghali: "You just negotiate. You are talking about the positions between them and the Israelis. It was to facilitate negotiation that we adopted the Camp David procedures."

INTERIOR MINISTER SAYS 7 JUN ELECTIONS ORDERLY

NC072014 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 7 Jun 79 NC

[Excerpt] Interior Minister Muhammad Nabawi Ismail has affirmed that the People's Assembly elections today were conducted in an atmosphere of security and calm in Cairo and all the governorates in the republic. He added that the turnover of the citizens to elect their representatives was good, emphasizing their awareness of the right to exercise their election right. In a statement he made during his tour today to inspect the progress of work at the election committees in Cairo and Al-Jizah governorates, the interior minister said that no incidents disturbing security and order took place, except for certain incidents that were within the framework of competition among candidates. These were very minor incidents, compared with what took place during past elections.

Government To Resign

NC080755 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 8 Jun 79 NC

[Text] The full results of the elections for thennew People's Assembly will be announced today. The initial results after sorting the votes of all the governorates of the republic, with the exception of the two Sinai governorates, indicate that the candidates of the National Democratic Party [NDP] are in the lead.

It is expected that the government will hand in its resignation when the results of the elections are announced. Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil has said that the party having the majority will undertake formation of the new government, and that the ccurse of action in the coming phase will be defined by the new People's Assembly.

AL-AHRAM REPORTS CAIRO-TEL AVIV LINE ONLY APPROVED

NC070855 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0825 GMT 7 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 7 June--The newspaper AL-AHRAM reports today that Egypt has informed Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan that it does not approve of establishing a direct Jerusalem-Cairo telephone contact between the Foreign Ministries of the two countries. The paper adds that Egypt has agreed to establishing a Tel Aviv-Cairo contact from the temporary office in Tel Aviv, attached to which is the Foreign Ministry in the Israeli capital since the ministry was transfered to Jerusalem because Egypt refuses to recognize Jerusalem as Israel's capital.

'RESPONSIBLE' SOURCE CRITICIZES ESTABLISHMENT OF SETTLEMENTS

NC071506 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1444 GMT 7 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 7 June--A responsible source at the prime minister's office has stated that Egypt raised the question of the Israeli settlements in the West Bank and Gaza during the discussions held today between Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil and the head of the Israeli delegation to the autonomy talks, Israeli Interior Minister Yosef Burg.

The source said that during these discussions Egypt affirmed that the establishment of these settlements is considered illegal, as well as an obstacle on the way of an overall peace in the Middle East.

The responsible source added that the establishment of Israeli settlements in occupied Arab territories must stop, because it contradicts international law, UN resolutions and the spirit of peace. The source added that these measures are a violation of human rights and international will which rejects such behavior because it prevents the establishment of true coexistence between the Palestinian people and Israel.

The source concluded his statement by noting that these regrettable measures taken by Israel are considered a dangerous obstacle to the efforts aimed at establishing peace in the area and that all peace-loving countries should urge Israel to put an end to them.

'SOURCE' CHARGES TRANSFER OF CANADIAN EMBASSY HOSTILE ACT

NC071425 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1307 GMT 7 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Cairo 7 June--A responsible source at the Egyptian Foreign Ministry has stated that Canada's transfer of its embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem is considered a hostile act against Egypt and the Arab nation. This act will have serious consequences for Arab-Canadian relations, which Egypt wants to preserve and hopes the Canadian Government is just as eager to preserve.

The source said that special responsibility falls on the shoulders of Canada as a state playing an important part in the UN peace keeping operations in the Middle East. This responsibility, the source added, is that it should not adopt any decisions that are quite contrary to the UN resolutions and the need to make efforts to give impetus to the process of establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

The source again underscored that the world states are dutybound not to place fresh obstacles in the way of peace, as important and tedious negotiations begin for the liberation of the Palestinian territories occupied after 5 June 1967, including Arab Jerusalem, and for the restoration of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

PETROLEUM CORPORATION SIGNS NEW AGREEMENTS

NC071422 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1210 GMT 7 Jun 79 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 7 June--Today two new agreements were signed by the Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation, the U.S. CONOCO Corporation and the Austrian (KONTANA) Petroleum Company. The agreements are related to shared oil exploration and exploitation by the Egyptian Petroleum Corporation and the above-mentioned companies.

Petroleum Minister Ahmad 'Izz ad-Din Hilal signed on behalf of Egypt, while the companies' representatives in Cairo signed on behalf of their respective companies.

The 10-year agreement with the CONOCO Corporation stipulates that the company should carry out oil exploration and exploitation on an 866-square-km area in the Al-Qa' plane southwest of Sinai.

VICE PRESIDENT MUBARAK RETURNS FROM VISIT TO SUDAN

NC061423 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1357 GMT 6 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 6 June--At 1515 Vice President Husni Mubarak returned to Cairo after a 7-hour visit to the Sudan, during which he conveyed a message from President Anwar as-Sadat to Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri.

CHIEF OF STAFF BADAWI ATTENDS MILITARY EXERCISES

NC061706 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1634 GMT 6 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 6 June--Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi, chief of staff of the armed forces, this afternoon watched the final stage of the command centers exercise in deploying means of sophisticated communications, which the 3d Field Army has conducted during the last 3 days.

The exercise was also watched by the chief of operations of the 2d Field Army, chiefs of operation of the Red Sea and Suez Canal military regions and several officers of the war academy teaching staff.

Upon his return to Cairo today, Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi praised the efforts made for the successful implementation of the exercise.

AMBASSADOR BARRED FROM SEEING DETAINED DIPLOMATS IN ADEN

JN080840 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0820 GMT 8 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Aden, 8 June--South Yemen authorities today turned down a request by the Iraqi ambassador in Aden, Fa'iz 'Awni, to meet with the five Iraqi diplomats detained by these authorities since last Tuesday. Authorities also turned down similar requests made by 'Abbas Zaki, PLO representative and dean of the Arab diplomatic corps in Aden, and by the Libyan ambassa or.

South Yemen security forces stormed the Iraqi Embassy last Tuesday night and took five embassy employees to an unknown destination, thereby violating diplomatic norms.

ATH-THAWRAH ATTACKS OMANI POLICY IN GULF

JN071041 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1000 GMT 7 Jun 79 JN

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 7 June--ATH-THAWRAH says today that by seeking U.S. help and protection, Sultan Qabus would be giving U.S. imperialism a pretext to carry out its threats of occupying the oilfields in the Arab Gulf.

The paper asserts that Qabus, who does not conceal his treasonous position and deviation from the Arab cohesion in rejecting As-Sadat's treason, has given U.S. imperialism a pretext by which to infiltrate the area, under the guise of protecting his regime at his request.

The paper explains that the Qabus regime is the source of danger menacing the Arab Gulf area. He gave the island of Masirah to U.S. imperialism to serve as a military and aggressive base. It was Sultan Qabus who linked Oman through many unequal treaties with Britain and the United States.

In conclusion, ATH-THAWRAH calls on the Arab people in Oman to continue their revolutionary march in order to overthrow the Qabus regime and to liquidate all signs of imperialist occupation and domination.

JORDANIAN-PALESTINIAN COMMITTEE MEETS IN AMMAN

JN080757 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 8 Jun 79 pp 1, 15 JN

[Text] Amman--'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, minister of information and head of the Jordanian side of the Jordanian-Palestinian joint committee, has stated that a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation will leave Amman soon for visits to the Arab countries that are participating in the aid fund for the support of the occupied territories. This fund was established by the Baghdad summit.

This was contained in a statement Abu 'Awdah made following the meetings of the Jordanian-Palestinian joint committee at the Ministry of Information yesterday afternoon.

The Jordanian side to the meetings was headed by Adnan Abu 'Awdah, minister of information and head of the Occupied Homeland Affairs Executive Bureau, while the Palestinian side was headed by Hamid Abu Sittah, PLO Executive Committee member and head of the Occupied Homeland Affairs Department.

Abu 'Awdah added: The committee held two working sessions and adopted several decisions in support of the steadfastness of our kinfolk in the occupied territories.

Mahmud 'Abbas, alias Abu Mazin, member of the Palestinian side on the committee, stated that the talks were successful. He added: We have completed the discussion stage and we have begun to formulate plans to support steadfastness in the occupied homeland and to confront the conspiracies that are hostile to our cause and our people.

The Jordanian side to the meetings is comprised of Dr. Najm ad-Din ad-Dajani, industry and trade minister; Ibrahim Ayyub, minister of municipal and rural affairs; and Shawkat Mahmud, director of the Occupied Homeland Affairs Executive Bureau.

The Palestinian side is comprised of Mahmud 'Abbas, alias Abu Mazin, Fatah Central Committee member, and PLO Executive Committee members Zuhayr Muhsin and Talal Naji. Talal Naji attended the committee meetings for the first time.

The Palestinian delegation left Amman yesterday evening. It had arrived in Amman on Wednesday.

ARAB FUND TO GIVE LOAN FOR AQABA PORT

JN071632 Amman JNA in Arabic 1555 GMT 7 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 7 June-Jordan and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development have signed an agreement according to which Jordan will obtain a loan amounting to 2.1 million Kuwaiti dinars to be used in financing the Aqaba port project.

The agreement was signed by the director general of the fund and the Jordanian ambassador to Kuwait.

BUTRUS, AL-HUSS MAKE STATEMENTS AFTER MEETING SARKIS

NC071534 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 7 Jun 79 NC

[Text] President Ilyas Sarkis held a meeting this afternoon attended by Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss and Minister of Foreign and Expatriates Affairs Fu'ad Butrus. They discussed the situation in general. After the meeting, Minister Butrus said: We discussed foreign policy and developments regarding the south, and the Security Council, on the occasion of my departure from Lebanon tomorrow. We also discussed political affairs in general in light of the current circumstances. Our discussions also dealt with some questions which must be followed up during my absence--questions which are connected with the Foreign Ministry.

Replying to a question, he said that the prime minister will be assuming the responsibilities of the Foreign Ministry in his absence. Minister Butrus denied that he will be going to New York during his tour.

On reports that Lebanon's permanent representative to the United Nations, Ghassan Tuwayni, will go to Paris to meet with him, Minister Butrus said: Such a possibility exists and we will be contacting him in this regard.

Asked whether there is anything new regarding the government issue, Dr Salim al-Huss said: There was nothing new on the question of the government. We discussed this subject at our meeting today.

ISRAELI PLANES OVERFLY BEIRUT ARTILLERY SHELLS SOUTH 7 JUN

NC071226 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 7 Jun 79 NC

[Text] The Fu'ad Shihab Bridge road continues to be cut off for the third successive day today because of intermittent sniper fire. At 0920, two Israeli warplanes flew over west Beirut and the southern suburb where the Palestinian camps are located. Ground resistance fire was opened at the planes. The same was repeated at 1215 when the ground resistance fired at the enemy planes as they flew at a medium altitude over the areas of the camps and west Beirut.

In the south, Israeli shelling of some villages in the central and western sectors was resumed at noon today. Since 1000 today, Israeli warplanes have been flying over the southern area in general. Israel violated the cease-fire more than once last night. At the beginning of the night, the shelling was resumed on An-Nabatiyah and the villages of Arnun, (?Sawfar), Mayfadun, Dayr az-Zahrani, Al-'Ayshiyah, Ar-Rayhan, Habbush and Al-Kufur, causing a number of casualities.

At 2200, seven heavy artillery shells fell near the villages of Bayt Lif and Sil'a, wounding a woman in Bayt Lif. Several shells also fell on Naffakhiyah and Dib'il in the western sector. At 0300 today three heavy artillery shells fell on the township of Bra' shit in the central sector. The situation in the eastern sector--Hasbayya--is relatively calm.

Meanwhile, the UNIFIL forces strengthened their presence on their barriers supported by internal security forces. The identities of persons crossing the barriers are being checked meticulously, and any transportation passing through is searched.

Further Report

JN071709 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1655 GMT 7 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 7 June--The Zionist enemy and the rightwing militias this morning resumed bombardment of several villages and positions in the western and central sectors of southern Lebanon, using missiles and heavy artillery. The INA correspondent in southern Lebanon reports that the missile and artillery bombardment was concentrated on the villages of Majdal Silm, Shaqra, Akfara, Tibnin, Bar'shit, and Arnun, and caused heavy material damage. The correspondent adds that enemy planes continue to fly over the city of Tyre and the southern areas, and that the artillery of the joint forces is engaging the enemy planes and shelling the sources of fire of the Zionist enemy and the rightwing militias.

ISRAELI, SYRIAN PLANES OVERFLY BEIRUT

NC071655 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 7 Jun 79 NC

[Text] At a time when the Security Council is preparing to hold a meeting, and UN reports indicate that the UN secretary general is satisfied with the Palestinian decision, Israel has escalated its military operations in the south, particularly the shelling of An-Nabatiyah and Arnun, last night and today. Israeli warplanes have increased their flights over the south.

At 1400 today, a formation of Israeli warplanes carried out several sorties over Beirut. Ground resistance fire was opened on them, compelling them to turn back without reaching any of their targets. At 1500, a formation of the Syrian Air Force flew over Beirut and Tripoli forming a protective umbrella for the Lebanese skies.

On the occasion, as the Syrian planes were flying in the sky of Tripoli this afternoon, an explosion was heard in Abu Samrah locality. The people thought it was caused by Israeli shelling. First aid cars rushed to the area to do whatever was necessary. It transpired later that a student had detonated a handgrenade in the playground of Ibn Khaldun school. About 15 students who were participating in a sports tournament were injured. The competent security departments began their investigation to arrest the perpetrator. It was reported today that several area in the south have been subjected to heavy shelling by Israeli long-range artillery.

Israeli Planes Strafe North

JN071501 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1430 GMT 7 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 7 June--Zionist enemy planes this afternoon strafed the Nahr al-Barid refugee camp near Tripoli in northern Lebanon. The INA correspondent in northern Lebanon reports that the Zionist raid, which started at 1525, continued for about 15 minutes.

The enemy planes today made four sorties over Beirut. It is believed that these sorties were reconnaissance flights in preparation for raids the enemy will carry out in the Beirut suburbs. The INA correspondent explains that six enemy warplanes bombed Nahr al-Barid camp in several successive sorties. The correspondent says that there were many civilian casualties in the coastal camp, which is 18 kms from Tripoli.

A responsible source at the Central Command of the Joint Forces has declared that this afternoon enemy planes flew at low altitude above the Nahr al-Barid and Al-Baddawi camps in northern Lebanon.

The source said that the planes tried for 20 minutes to strafe the two camps. However, the intensity of the fire of the ground resistance of the joint forces prevented the planes from achieving their objectives. The source failed to disclose any strafing operations. However, local radios in Beirut confirmed the strafing.

In a later dispatch, the INA correspondent in northern Lebanon said that a big explosion took place in a school in Tripoli while students were celebrating the end of the scholastic year. Enemy planes were flying over the area at the time.

The INA correspondent reports that the circumstances of the explosion remain ambiguous. It is not clear whether the explosion at the Ibn Khaldun School resulted from the strafing of the Zionist planes or from something else. However, dozens of children were injured and were taken to city hospitals. The INA correspondent in Tripoli reports that the incident led to the injuring of 30 school children. Some of the injuries are serious. He said a bomb was hurled at the crowd which had gathered at the school. The sound of ambulances caused panic and chaos among the citizens who were watching the enemy planes fly at low altitude in a continuous attempt to strafe the camps for 15 minutes.

ISRAELI AIR RAIDS, ARTILLERY SHELLING ON 8 JUN

NC080818 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 8 Jun 79 NC

[Excerpt] Israeli planes today raided areas in An-Nabatiyah district. At 0414 groups of Israeli Phantom and Skyhawk planes attacked the towns of Habbush and 'Arab Salim for 30 minutes. The air strikes resulted in material damage. Three persons were wounded and the house of 'Ali Ni'mah in Habbus was destroyed. The air raids were also directed at the suburbs of An-Nabatiyah and Al-Wadi al-Akhdar.

Further Report

JN080627 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 8 Jun 79 JN

[Excerpt] Reports from southern Lebanon say that the Zionist-isolationist alliance continued its indiscriminate shelling of towns and villages under the control of the nationalist forces yesterday afternoon. The reports say that this intensive shelling covered the town of An-Nabatiyah and the villages of Habbus, Kafr Rumman, Al-'Ayshiyah, Ar-Rayhan and 'Aramta in the central sector, and Arnun and nearby villages in the eastern sector. The joint forces' artillery returned fire by shelling Zionist-isolationist alliance positions in Al-Qulay'ah, Marj 'Uyun and Zionist settlements in the occupied territory. The exchange of fire is continuing.

NATIONALIST MOVEMENT CRITICIZES PRESIDENT SARKIS

JN071001 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0925 GMT 7 Jun 79 JN

[Excerpt] Beirut, 7 June--The Lebanese Nationalist Movement has condemned the U.S. role in weakening the issue of southern Lebanon as part of an attempt to complete the links in the capitulatory settlement. The movement issued a statement last night urging the Arab nation to rise to a level that would constitute a serious embarrassment to the U.S. position. The movement stressed that the actual complex of the continued government crisis is represented by the absence of a clear political position from the president. It added that the solution of the current crisis depends primarily on a tangible change in the president's course.

EIGHT MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD MEMBERS HANGED IN DAMASCUS

NC071636 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1515 GMT 7 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Some Muslim Brotherhood groups in Syria have organized gangs similar to the Khomeyni gangs whose aim is to fight the Syrian regime. Members of these gangs have set off explosives in the Syrian capital and a number of Syrian towns.

Security departments in Damascus have counted scores of explosions from 1 through 28 May and have detained one of the culprits who gave the names of seven of his comrades. The security departments then detained the comrades and following a brief trial of the eight detainees, they were hanged in two batches in Al-Marjah Square in Damascus.

It is worth noting that such actions have actually increased after the recent Syrian-Iraqi rapprochement. The Syrian security departments consider it unlikely that Iraq was behind the spate of explosions blaming the Muslim Brotherhood for them.

JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED FOLLOWING VISIT OF CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER

JN071450 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1315 GMT 7 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Damascus, 7 June--A joint Syrian-Cuban statement was issued today in both Damascus and Havana following the visit of Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Octavio Malmierca to Syria 3-4 June. The following is the text of the joint statement:

At the invitation of the Syrian Government, Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Octavio Malmierca paid an official visit to the Syrian Arab Republic 3-4 June 1979. He was accompanied by (Roberto Mazolla), director of the Africa and Middle East Department, and (Rafael Arnades), director of the Protocol Department.

While in Damascus, the Cuban foreign minister met with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and with 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

The two sides reviewed bilateral relations and expressed their satisfaction over the continuous development of these relations. They also discussed ways to further strengthen Syrian-Cuban relations and cooperation.

The two sides also discussed international developments and noted that imperialism is actively trying to prevent the triumph of struggle against colonialism and neocolonialism in order to hinder the strengthening of world peace and security. Both sides expressed their support for world detente based on peaceful coexistance.

Both sides reiterated their adherence to the nonalined movement and reconfirmed the determination of both governments to strengthen their cooperation and joint action to consolidate the nonalined movement's unity on the bases of the movement's goals and struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and Zionism.

As founding members of the nonalined movement, both Syria and Cuba expressed their confidence in the movement as a strong and independent power capable of contributing to solving the world's persistent problems, side by side with all the other progressive and peace-loving powers in this world, and to establish a new international economic system and to achieve comprehensive disarmament in the whole world.

The two countries reconfirmed their belief that the meetings of the nonalined Coordination Bureau, currently convening in Colombo, will definitely further support the nonalined movement's principles, unity and cohesion between its member states.

The two sides are convinced that the forthcoming sixth nonalined summit in Havana will be a very important event in the movement's history and struggle against imperialism colonialism, neocolonialism and will further deepen the movement's unity and cohesion.

The Syrian side stressed its readiness to fully cooperate to secure success for the sixth summit of the nonalined movement, which will convene in Havana this year.

While reviewing the situation in the Middle East, the two sides firmly condemned the capitulatory treaty which was signed between Egypt and Israel under U.S. patronage and active participation. The two sides strongly rejected the policy of partial settlements which only aim at splitting and weakening the Arab forces and ignoring the Palestinian people's inalienable rights. Both sides reiterated that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East is conditional upon the comprehensive Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the Palestinian people's rights, including the right to establish their independent state. The two sides expressed their solidarity with the Palestinian people's struggle and their unlimited support for the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative.

The Cuban side reconfirmed its decisive support for the Syrian people's struggle against the Zionist aggression in order to liberate the occupied territories and to restore the Palestinian people's just rights. The Cuban side stressed that the Syrian-Iraqi Joint Charter for National Action marks a great achievement for the Arab people's solidarity and struggle against imperialism and Zionist expansion.

The two sides expressed their concern over U.S. policy of intervening in Latin America's affairs, thus creating hotbeds of tension, which jeopardizes Latin America's peoples, safety and national sovereignty.

The Syrian side condemned the unfair siege imposed on Cuba by U.S. imperialism and its illegal occupation of the naval base at Guantanamo. The Syrian side called on the United States to lift the siege and end its occupation there.

The two sides expressed their indignation over the continuing violation of human rights in Chile, which completely contradicts UN resolutions in this regard. The two sides also expressed complete support for the just struggle of the people in Nicaragua and the heroic struggle of the Sandinist National liberation Front against the dictatorship of Somoza's regime, which is supported by U.S. imperialism.

The two sides condemned the Zionist infiltration of Latin America which is manifested in arms supplies to the dictatorship regimes in Nicaragua, Guatemala and other regimes, which enables those dictators to persecute their peoples.

The two sides expressed full support for the Puerto Rican people's legitimate right to self-determination and independence. In this regard, both sides condemned U.S. attempts to annex the island of Puerto Rico.

Both sides severely condemned the racist regimes in Africa and underlined the importance of the recent agreements which were signed in Maputo during the meetings of the nonalined Coordination Bureau.

The two sides reiterated their unlimited support for the struggle of the Patriotic Front in Zimbabwe, SWAPO in Namibia and the African National Congress of the people of Azania and their struggle against the fake regimes of racist white communities which persecute the peoples of southern Africa, supported by imperialism. The Syrian and Cuban sides condemned the false domestic settlement and recent elections in Zimbabwe which will only escalate the racist conflict. Syria and Cuba called on all progressive states to work together to end the persecution practiced by the illegal regime there against the Namibian people.

Both the Syrian and Cuban sides stressed their support for the confrontation states and condemned the continuous aggression of the racist regime in Rhodesia.

The Syrian side praised the Cuban people's contribution to the struggle of the liberation fronts in southern Africa against colonialism and racism. The two sides underlined their solidarity and support for the Vietnamese people's struggle to preserve and safeguard their national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction over the progress of the revolutionary movement in Iran and condemned the imperialist attempts to intervene in Iran's domestic affairs. The Syrian and Cuban sides highlighted the recent measures adopted by the Iranian Government in severing relations with the Zionist entity and with the racist regime in South Africa as well as recognizing the PLO and condemning As-Sasat's treason.

The Syrian and Cuban sides expressed their complete satisfaction over the results of their talks which proved identity of viewpoints regarding the major issues discussed.

Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Octavio Malmierca expressed his gratitude for the warm hospitality accorded him and his delegation during the visit to the Syrian Arab Republic. He invited Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam to visit Cuba. The invitation was accepted and its date will be fixed later by mutual agreement.

YAR PRIME MINISTER LEAVES DAMASCUS FOR TRIPOLI

JN071244 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 7 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Damascus--YAR Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani and his accompanying delegation left Damascus for Tripoli this morning at the end of a 1-day visit to Syria, durng which he met with President Hafiz al-Asad and high-ranking officials.

He was seen off at Damascus International Airport by Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi and a number of ministers.

In a predeparture statement, 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani said: Our talks were positive, fruitful and have consolidated the relations of cooperation between the two fraternal countries. These talks, he added, would strengthen the Arab ranks and the effectiveness of the role that should be played by the Arab nation in confronting all challenges.

The YAR prime minister praised the accomplishments and gains being achieved in Syria under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad. He expressed the hope that Syria will achieve further progress in this regard. He also praised the fraternal feelings that were manifested in the warm reception and care accorded him and his delegation in Damascus.

SPOKESMAN CRITICIZES CANADA'S DECISION TO TRANSFER EMBASSY

JN071857 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1800 GMT 7 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Damascus, 7 June--A responsible official in the Foreign Ministry has stated the following: The Syrian Government has received the news that the Canadian Government intends to transfer its embassy from Tel Aviv to occupied Jerusalem with deep concern and indignation. Should this decision be carried out it will constitute a deviation from the course which Canada and most world countries have pursued since the inception of the colonial racist entity in Palestine. This decision is considered as encouragement to the expansionist and fait accompli policy which the terrorist Begin's government is pursuing. Daily events affirm the aggressive Israeli intentions. The decision is also a flagrant violation of the UN resolutions and the firm stand adopted by the majority of world countries.

The timing of the decision indicates the lightness with which the Canadian Government has tackled this serious affair in response to passing election considerations. Undoubtedly the new Canadian Government would not have announced its intention to take such a step had not As-Sadat signed the capitulatory peace treaty with Israel with which Israel achieved the aim of taking Egypt out of the confrontation.

By this act, should it be done, the Canadian Government will extremely offend the Palestinian Arab people, stand on the side of their occupier enemy and adopt a hostile stand toward Arab rights.

Perhaps the Canadian Government forgets that the political distance between Ottawa and the Middle East is the same as between the Arab capitals and Canada. An offense of this size, should it be carried out, will certainly have negative effects on Arab-Canadian relations. The day will come when Canada will find that its stand against the Palestinian Arab people and the Arab countries in the interest of the Israeli aggressors was an irresponsible act. It is inevitable that this act will be retaliated against in the proper time and way and in the same size as the offense.

The Syrian Government still hopes that this step will not be taken. There is still time to refrain from carrying it out in the interest of relations between the Arab homeland and Canada.

PEOPLE's ASSEMBLY SPEAKER RECEIVES YUGOSLAV DELEGATION

JN071648 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 7 Jun 79 JN

[Text] People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud Hadid this afternoon received the delegation of the Yugoslav Federal Assembly headed by Nijaz Dizdarevic, president of the Yugoslav Federal Assembly Committee for Foreign Relations. The discussion dealt with the dangers resulting from the separate peace As-Sadat signed with Israel both to the area and the world. They also discussed the implications of the conspiratorial As-Sadat-Zionist-U.S. alliance.

ALGERIA

JORDAN'S KING HUSAYN DEPARTS FOR PARIS

JN071559 Amman JNA in Arabic 1550 GMT 7 Jun 79 JN

[Excerpt] Paris, 7 June--His Majesty King Husayn arrived in Paris this afternoon for a private visit to France which will last several days.

His Majesty King Husayn left Algiers this afternoon at the end of his 3-day official visit to Algeria during which he had important political talks with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid and high-ranking Algerian officials dealing with developments in the situation in the Middle East area and ways to consolidate the joint Arab effort within the framework of Arab solidarity. The talks also dealt with Arab issues of interest to the two countries. They also discussed Jordanian-Algerian relations and the ways to consolidate cooperation between the two fraternal countries.

Joint Statement on Visit

JN072009 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 7 Jun 79 JN

["Text" of the Jordanian-Algerian joint statement issued on King Husayn's visit to Algeria from 4 to 7 June]

[Text] At the invitation of President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and secretary general of the National Liberation Front [FLN], His Majesty King Husayn of the Hashimite Kingdom of Jordan, accompanied by an important delegation, visited Algeria from 4 to 7 June 1979.

During his stay in Algeria, His Majesty King Husayn had talks with his brother President Chadli Bendjedid. The following participated in the talks from the Jordanian side: Prime Minister and Defense and Foreign Minister Mudar Badran, Chief of the Hashimite Royal Court 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, Minister of Royal Court 'Amir Khammash, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hasan Ibrahim, His Majesty's military adviser Lt Gen Muhammad Idris, and Charge d'Affaires of the Embassy of the Hashimite Kingdom of Jordan in Algiers Fayiz 'Abd an Nabi.

The following participated in the talks from the Algerian side: Prime Minister and member of the Politburo of the FLN Mohamed Benahmed Abdelghani, Minister Counselor of the President and member of the FLN Politburo Dr Ahmed Tales Ibrahimi, member of the FLN Politburo and Secretary General of the Defense Ministry (Qasiri Mirdah), member of the FLN Central Committee and adviser at the president's office (Mawlud Qasim Thabit Belqasim), member of the FLN Central Committee and adviser at the president's office (Muhyi ad-Din Ghaymur), Algerian Ambassador to the Hashimite Kingdom of Jordan Ahmed Lili, and Director of the Arab countries department at the Foreign Affairs Ministry (Sa'd ad-Din Nuwayyat).

The talks between the two sides dealt with the various issues of interest to the two fraternal countries, foremost bilateral relations and ways to develop and consolidate them, the Palestine issue and developments in the situation in the Arab area.

The two sides also discussed issues of liberation in Africa and the Third World as well as the nonalined movement and the international situation in general. Views were identical on basic issues discussed.

On the bilateral level, the two sides expressed complete satisfaction with the relations existing between the two countries. They agreed to deepen and expand these relations to include all fields. They also agreed to enhance fruitful cooperation in line with the aspirations of the fraternal Jordanian and Algerian peoples.

The two sides also discussed the current Arab situation and the latest developments in the Middle East issue. They agreed that the current phase is one of the most serious phases the Arab nation has passed through in its history and that the separate agreement which the Egyptian Government concluded with Israel was the direct reason for this situation, for increasing the gravity of tension, and for putting the Zionist enemy in a stronger position to consolidate his occupation of the Arab lands, to continue his aggression as is happening now in Lebanon, and to follow a hardline, obstinate policy in denying Arab rights and the rights of the Palestinian people to return home and to exercise their right of self-determination, including the establishment of their state on their national soil.

Proceeding from the full awareness of the big responsibility which the Arab governments should shoulder to confront the aggression, out of belief that the Palestine issue is the crux of the dispute currently taking place between the Arab nation and the Zionist enemy, and out of realization of the dangers posed to the Arab nation, the two sides have emphasized the following:

1. The need to fully implement the resolutions of the ninth Arab summit conference and the resolutions of the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference held in Baghdad--resolutions aimed at serving the interests of the Arab nation and building its intrinsic power, rejecting the Camp David agreements and the separate agreement concluded between the Egyptian Government and the Zionist enemy and working to foil it and to suspend Egypt's membership on all levels, calling on all the Arab countries to embark on further solidarity and pooling of efforts, opposing the design aimed at imposing capitulationist solutions on the Arab nation and resisting the foreign challenge and intervention.

2. To support the Palestinian people's struggle under the leadership of their legitimate representative--the PLO--in order to enable them to return home and exercise their right to self-determination, including their right to establish their state on their national soil.

3. The need to render various forms of support to the PLO so that it can hold out and resist the aggressive designs.

4. The need to invite the Arab and Islamic states to work to stop the process of the Judaization and changing the landmarks of holy Jerusalem and to return it to its owners.

The two sides reviewed the Western Sahara issue. They agreed that fighting in that part of the Arab homeland is not in the interest of the Arab nation and serves the aims of its enemies. The two sides, therefore, stressed the need to quickly find a political solution based on UN principles, international organization resolutions, the principles of self determination and Arab fraternity so as to insure security and stability in the area.

On the international level, both sides discussed the causes of disturbances in the world. Their views were identical. They reasserted their support for liberation issues in Africa and the Third World. They condemned segregation, domination by minorities and repeated aggression by racists against neighboring Arab countries. They stressed the need to establish national governments to fulfill the peoples' will in this part of Africa.

Both sides praised the nonalined movement's role in liberating and achieving sovereignty for the Third World peoples and supporting their struggle. They agreed to coordinate their efforts to bring about success for the forthcoming conference in Havana and to achieve the aims of the nonalined movement.

They stressed the need to quickly establish a new international economic order based on equality and justice.

At the beginning and during the vist His Majesty King Husayn and the delegation accompanying him visited the western part of Algeria. He saw combat units and military bases. He then visited the eastern part of Algeria and was accorded a huge popular reception and saw the steel and iron complex in Hajjar and tourist sites in the area.

At the End of his visit His Majesty King Husayn expressed his great appreciation for his brother President Chadli Bendjedio and the fraternal Algerian people for the warm hospitality accorded him and the delegation accompanying him. His majesty extended an invitation to President Bendjedid to visit the Hashimite Kingdom of Jordan. The Algerian president accepted the invitation with thanks and the date will be set later.

REACTION TO MOROCCO'S NEW POLICY OF PURSUIT REPORTED

LD071716 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Rabat's King Hassan II has again hinted that his forces would violate the borders of Algeria in the framework of using what he called the right of pursuit of the Saharan troops after his forces have failed to face them on the various fighting fronts, including Moroccan soil itself. This threat by Hassan II came yesterday when he declared at the meeting of his Council of Ministers that he had issued his instructions to actually carry out what he called the pursuit of the Saharan revolutionaries. It is known that this threat by King Hassan against Algeria is not the first of its kind. He has hinted at this more than once since [date indistinct].

Actual events indicate that Hassan II is accustomed to resort to threats to violate the borders of Algeria whenever the blows of the Sharan revolutionaries have become more intense against his invading forces and after the Saharans have inflicted the heaviest losses on them, and whenever the sharpness of the wreath of Moroccan opinion has increased against his throne, which is founded on domination and repression internally and on expansion and usurpation outside Morocco. His aims become clear and are emphasized by this. Hassan II has also resorted to threats whenever signs of a relaxation of the Saharan problem and the possibility of solving it in a peaceful way begin to appear on the horizon.

From this the aims and designs of Hassan II become clear through his hostile threats against the Algerian people and their revolution.

Through these threats he wants to justify the total failure of his forces against the Saharan revolutionaries by deluding Arab and world opinion that the reason for the victories of the Saharan revolutionaries and his terrible consecutive defeats are fundamentally due to Algeria's stand supporting the just Saharan cause. Subsequently Hassan II is trying to delude and mislead Arab and international opinion that Algeria is a party to the aggressive war he is waging against the Saharan people with the aim of wiping them out and stealing their homeland. Thus through this misleading action Hassan II naturally aims at absorbing the anger and the denunciation of the Moroccan people against the aggressive war he is waging at the expense of their comfort and dignity. At the same time he is attempting to escalate tension to destroy any sign of relaxation and [words indistinct] the dynamic path of peace which could take place through the parties concerned with the Saharan question and on an African level.

His purposes and designs having become exposed, Hassan II has been forced [words indistinct] we have the right to ask if he has had any success in his blackmailing and misleading policy. The reply to this question is a categorical no. Hassan II will never succeed in his [words indistinct] attempt against Algeria. Proof of this is that the previous threats against our country in an attempt to mislead Moroccan and world opinion and to conceal the real reasons for the victories of the Saharan revolutionaries [words indistinct] produced no results pleasing for the king.

The Moroccan people's denunciation of his expansionist policy has not abated, but has risen and become sharper, and the Saharan people's armed struggle has not ceased but increased in intensity and has expanded to cover the depth of Moroccan territory itself. World opinion and the international community has learned further and has turned toward the justice of the cause of the Saharan question more than at any other time in the past, proof of which lies in the official recognition by many countries of the world of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic.

In the face of all this Hassan II has two course: either abstain from his aggressive logic and refrain from his expansionist war against the Saharan people and his provocative threats against Algeria, or continue the march in his expansionist adventure and play with fire and bear the dire consequences which would result from this, especially since he very well realizes that Algeria--revolution, people and government--will never change its stand supporting the just cause of the Saharans, a stand which stems from the principled stands it is committed to regarding all the causes of liberation, justice and peace in the world. Hassan II also realizes full well that Algeria will not be frightened by any threats whatever, and subsequently it will remain ready and united to face and foil every aggression or violation of one inch of its national territory.

LIBYA

LIBYAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP FESTIVAL OPENS

LD072012 Tripoli JANA in English 1842 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, June 7, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The 1st vice chairman of the Libyan Arab-Soviet Friendship Society [as received] Mr Ivanov opened the ten-day festival of Libyan Arab-Soviet friendship.

Mr Gumah Fazani, the vice chairman of the Libyan Arab-Soviet Friendship Society, was present as well as the Jamahiriyah's ambassador to Moscow.

Mr Ivanov delivered a speech in the festival praising the flourishing and strong relation between the Libyan Arab and the Soviet friendly peoples.

YAR PRIME MINISTER AL-GHANI ARRIVES, MAKES STATEMENT

LD071757 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 1715 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] YAR Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani arrived in Tripoli at noon today on a 3-day visit to the Jamahiriyah.

In a statement to JANA, 'Abd al-Ghani expressed his great optimism that the visit will mark a new springboard pushing the cordial relations between the two fraternal peoples toward further development, growth and strength and emphasize the continuation of our common eagerness to safeguard and maintain these historic, noble and deep relations and thereby help to reap the fruits of the common policies pursued by the Jamahiriyah and Yemen due to their adherence to their Islamic and pan-Arab commitments for the good of both our peoples and our Islamic Arab nation.

He added: This will also help us to confront all dangers and challenges directed against our unity and national and cultural existence. Our conditions demand that we meet and discuss all matters and issues of interest to us on the bilateral, pan-Arab and international levels. Our efforts and ideas should dissolve into the melting pot of Arab-Islamic action. We should work most seriously toward the consolidation of the elements of strength we possess. We must establish more bridges of solidarity and coordination and widen the fields of exploitation of our capabilities and resources for the realization of the principle of Arab self-reliance.

'Abd al-Ghani is accompanied by a delegation consisting of Shaykh Abdallah Husayn al-Ahmar, member of the consultative assembly; Husayn 'Abdallah al-'Ari, the foreign minister; 'Ali Lutfi al-Thawr, minister of development; Ahmad al-Asbahi, the minister of health; Hasan al-Lawzi, deputy information minister; Lt Col 'Abd al-Malik al-'Arshi, deputy chief of staff of the Yemeni Armed Forces; Lt Col Muhammad Yahya al-Anasi, the commander of the Al-'Amaliqah forces and a number of senior state officials.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON PLANNING MINISTER'S VISIT TO YAR

LD071536 Tripoli JANA in English 1422 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, June 7, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--A joint communique was released yesterday at the end of the visit made by the secretary of the General People's Committee for Planning Mr. Musa Abu Furaywah to the Yemen Arab Republic. It said that within the context of the regular meetings of the Libyan Arab-Yemeni joint committee, held between 4 and 6 June 1979, the secretary of the General People's Committee for Planning in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah Mr. Musa Abu Furaywah accompanied by an official delegation paid a visit to the Yemen Arab Republic.

During the visit he was received by Lieutenant Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, the president of the Yemen Arab Republic and general commander of the Yemeni Armed Forces.

The joint committee held meetings chaired by Engineer Muhammad Ahmad al-Junayd, the deputy prime minister for financial and economic affairs in YAR and Mr. Musa Abu Furaywah, the secretary of the General People's Committee for Planning in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

The meetings dealt with the various aspects of cooperation between the two countries in the economic, cultural, social and health fields. The two sides have agreed to develop the ties of fruitful cooperation more deeply and in a comprehensive way to fulfil the aspirations and ambitions of the two friendly peoples, in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the Yemen Arab Republic.

Mr. Abu Furaywah and the Jamahiriyah's delegation were able to observe the great achievements accomplished by the people of the Yemen Arab Republic under the leadership of Lieutenant Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and the progress reached in the different fields of industry and education as well as public services and transporta. They showed their admiration and appreciation for those achievements and referred to the recent unification measures taken between the two Yemens. Engineer Muhammad Ahmad al-Junayd the deputy prime minister for financial and economic affairs, praised the assistance offered by the Great First of September Revolution to the Yemeni people and expressed his appreciation for the great achievements realised by the Jamahiriyah at both the internal and external fronts under the leadership of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

OAU SECRETARY GENERAL ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD070946 Tripoli JANA in English 0845 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, June 7, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The secretary-general of the Organisation of African Unity, Mr Edem Kodjo, arrived in Tripoli yesterday on a visit to the Jamahiriyah which will last a few days.

He will conduct talks on relations between the Jamahiriyah and the organisation and will brief the relevant departments on the OAU activities and programmes.

Mr. Kodjo was met at Tripoli International Airport by Dr. 'Umar Ahmad al-Maqsi, the secretary of the General People's Committee for Light Industry and a representative from the African Department at the Foreign Secretariat.

MOROCCO

NEW POLICY OF PURSUIT OF 'ALGERIAN GANGS' ANNOUNCED

LD071048 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0900 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Rabat--King Hassan has told the Moroccan commission which he has entrusted with visiting to Assa region in the Western Sahara--which was recently exposed to a treacherous aggression by Algeria's mercenary gangs--that he has decided to use the right of pursuit to protect and safeguard the inhabitants of that region. The king stressed that the right of pursuit is one of the most sacred duties of the state and of the head of the state.

On 5 June King Hassan received Edem Kodjo, OAU secretary general who told him about his mission in Algeria.

OAU SECRETARY GENERAL LEAVES AFTER TALKS WITH KING

LD071402 Rabat MAP in English 1212 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Rabat, June 7 (MAP)--Edem Kodjo, secretary general of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) left here Wednesday morning after a short visit to Morocco.

In a declaration to MAP, Kodjo dealt with the talks he held with King Hassan II of Morocco, the mission he had been entrusted with by the sovereign to the Algerian leaders, and the coup d'etat in Ghana.

"My talks with King Hassan II," said Kodjo, "were about the evolution of the problems concerning this area of the continent. The settlement of these problems, which are a concern to us all, and to which the OAU is attached, requires permanent and continuous consultations with the highest ranking officials of the concerned countries."

"I had the opportunity to meet his majesty the king twice. He entrusted me with a mission, and I came back to give his majesty an account of this mission. I think that the best way to settle progressively this kind of problem is to display permanent efforts, and to be entirely devoted to the African cause," further stated Edem Kodjo, without however revealing the tenor of this mission.

Dealing with the coup d'etat in Ghana, Kodjo declared that he could not pass judgment on this event. The secretary general of the OAU deals with nations, peoples, countries and governments. He added that peoples were "free to choose their government."

"If such is the wish of the Ghanaian people, the OAU cannot but carry on dealing with the Ghanaian people, nation and government. It is not up to us to say if this event is good or bad, we must see if such is the will of the people, and then deal with the established power," concluded Kodjo.

KING HASSAN LETTERS TO OAU CHAIRMAN NUMAYRI REPORTED

LD071535 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Information Ministry statement issued on 7 June]

[Text] It is common knowledge that a treacherous ambush was set up in the early hours of 1 June for a Moroccan convoy between Tan Tan and Tarfaya. On the military level, our men showed courage in defending themselves and inflicted on the aggressor-mercenaries heavy losses. On the diplomatic level, King Hassan addressed at the time an urgent letter to Muhammad Ja'far Numayri, president of the Democratic Republic of Sudan and the current OAU chairman.

On 4 June 1979, King Hassan received in audience OAU secretary General Edem Kodjo. But on that same day, the south Moroccan town of Assa was attacked. Our forces immediately checked the aggressors and pursued them; they left behind a large number of dead and sustained heavy losses in weapons.

Because of the gravity of the situation, and so as to define responsibilities clearly, King Hassan sent Edem Kodjo, in his capacity as OAU secretary general, to the president of the Algerian Republic. The king did not stop at that. He also sent a second letter to President Ja'far Numayri.

Following is the text of the two letters his majesty sent to the Sudanese president. The letters are so clear that they need no comment.

[First letter] Praise be to God and blessings on His Prophet. From Hassan, king of Morocco, to his excellency the president of the fraternal Republic of Sudan and current OAU chairman, Muhammad Ja'far Numayri.

Dear brother president:

Not long ago, his excellency the president of Nigeria, Mr Obasanjo, and his excellency the Malian president, Mr Moussa Traore, came to us in their capacity as members of the OAU committee of wise men, whose chairman you are. During our talk, which was frank, fraternal and sincere, we insisted that we once more assert our concern for peace and also our complete readiness to take all necessary measures to end the tension in the region. We are not unaware that you fully appreciate our sincere concern and readiness, weighing this concern and this sincerity in your scales which are accurate and sound both in form and content. We hoped that we would find in the other party reciprocity of the concern and readiness we have, now that Morocco has made up its mind to avoid any action, so as to consolidate the peace it seeks and so stop Algeria in particular from using any pretext as an excuse to the advantage of its false and collapsing case.

But a Moroccan convoy was attacked treacherously on Thursday 31 May when it was ambushed not far from the town of Tarfaya. This attack took place when the convoy was passing through a part of national soil which is indisputable; there has never been any disagreement about its link with our homeland since 1958, after the declaration of our restored independence in 1956.

As a result of that unjust and unjustified aggression, 20 men in the convoy were martyred, dozens received serious injury; and we sustained considerable losses in ammunition. There is no doubt that our declared intention to end tension in the region and to restore peace to it is still strong, despite what the warmongers and advocates of disturbing security in our continent believe. But our historic duty and our constitutional duty demand from us that we waive all other considerations so as to defend the independence of national soil and to stand up to any aggressor no matter who he may be, and also any attack regardless of its source. We are confident that you, thanks to your sagacity and insight, which have been always reflected in your actions, will be able to foil the maneuvers of the enemies of Africa, who cannot continue to remain immune from the direst consequences, concealing behind ideological excuses their clear intention [word indistinct] to shake the foundations of the stability and balance of our continent.

Please, Mr President, accept our appreciation and admiration. Written in the Royal Palace in Fes on Monday 4 June 1979, your loyal brother Hassan.

The second letter reads:

Praise be to God. From Hassan, king of Morocco to his excellency president of the fraternal Democratic Republic of Sudan and current OAU chairman, Muhammad Ja'far Numayri:

Dear brother chairman: Peace and the blessing of God be on you. On Monday 4 June we received in audience OAU Secretary General Edem Kodjo, who came to talk to us in particular about some problems currently before our organization. As he was with us, we took the opportunity to give him the letter which we addressed to you in the wake of the violation of our national soil from the evening of 31 May to the morning of 1 June. While we were conferring with him that day, we received from the command of our staff a cable informing us that our national soil had once again been violated. The target that time was the town of Assa which has been under Moroccan sovereignty for ages.

In addition to the losses we sustained in men and ammunition--six civilians were killed--it goes without saying that that aggression was a provocation. It seems that those subversive forces which work for undermining and disturbing security no doubt had as their main aim to ruin and hinder the harmony which the OAU committee of wise men, whose chairman your excellency is, sought, and that just before the summit conference our organization is to hold in Monrovia. These forces of evil have yet another aim which goes further than the one already mentioned: to involve the countries of the region in an armed confrontation which will be of a disasterous consequences to the entire African Continent.

Up to now, our insistence on making Africa secure against anything threatening its safety, stability and balance has always demanded from us that we do not reply to the blind forces by military action, which would come up to their level when blindness and the lack of insight are concerned. It has always been our custom that our deep understanding and appreciation of the responsibilities we sense within the community of the African countries demands from us that we do not involve this community in an irrevocable situation, lest this inevitably expose it to certain ruin. We have always been accustomed to consider that a priority of ours has been and continues to be to channel all our vital forces towards consolidating and developing our young continent.

But the ability to show (?forbearance) by the head of state and his people, and the wisdom they apply in their behavior, are not inexhaustable; it is something which must have limits. One day we shall find ourselves forced to go beyond these limits. Then those who will be solely responsible are those who have always been carrying out aggressions on, and are violating, our national soil for more than 3 years, disregarding law and justice.

After the two successive aggressions on Moroccan soil in a period of 4 days, we have come to the conclusion that the situation has reached its peak of gravity and that the situation is exposed to an explosion at any time. Despite all this, we insisted that we persevere in our wisdom and insight lest our continent suffer what cannot be redressed.

Therefore, on this same day we decided to send Mr Edem Kodjo, in his capacity as OAU secretary general, to senior Algerian officials. We are confident that he will, in the name of our organization and in your own name, draw the attention of these officials to the dangers to which the whole of Africa is being exposed as a result of actions which are rash and irresponsible. Thus we shall have reached the furthest point in performing our duty as head of an African state, who is sincerely and deeply concerned for peace and stability and for the happiness of our continent. What could happen after this will not depend on our will alone; it will be a bitter fruit of the insistence of persons other than ourselves on embarking on the course of arrogance and error.

Please, Mr President, accept our admiration and respect. Written in the Royal Palace in Fes on Monday 4 June 1979. Your loyal brother Hassan.

SAUDI DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES 7 JUN

LD072258 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Prince 'Abdullah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and commander of the national guard of Saudi Arabia, this afternoon arrived in Morocco on a private visit. He was welcomed at Nuwasir Airport by Prince Moulay Abdullan, the Saudi ambassador and the governor of Casablanca.

BOUCETTA ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, JERUSALEM

LD080414 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] In an interview with the Lebanese magazine AL-HAWADITH, M'hamed Boucetta, the minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and cooperation, discussed a number of Arab and Islamic issues and Morocco's attitude toward them and the tensions in West Africa which stem from the expansionist ambitions of the Algerian rulers.

Regarding the Middle East issue and Morocco's position on the Egyptian-Israeli agreement, the minister said that military coordination for the liberation of Jerusalem was very possible, pointing out that the Jerusalem committee, which is connected with the Jerusalem fund, has several roles, including the enlightenment of public opinion on the meaning of the (?threat) to Islamic holy places and the consideration of everything related to Muslim efforts to liberate Jerusalem or the holy places.

M'hamed Boucetta, referring to Moroccan-Mauritanian relations and [words indistinct] Algerian on the other hand, explained: There exists no hostility between us and Algeria, nor will it exist in the future because we consider the unity of the Maghreb and the unity of its peoples, their future and the resolution of their real problems, particularly economic development and the region's emancipation from backwardness. [passage indistinct]

Concerning Morocco's relations with Mauritania, the minister of state pointed out that they have been strong and will grow stronger because both countries have been subjected to aggression against their territories.

Concerning Iran's attitude toward the so-called POLISARIO Front, the minister said that Iranian officials confirmed during his contacts with them, particularly in the Fes conference of Islamic foreign ministers and through the Moroccan Embassy in Tehran, that they, being new in government, had insufficient information to adopt a final position on the issue. The minister said that Iran's position will be logical and will follow the principle that it would not infringe on the territorial integrity of any [word indistinct] country. Concerning Spain's attitude toward the Sahara issue, Boucetta explained that its position has not changed significantly or [passage indistinct].

SUDAN

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS TO BE ESTABLISHED WITH CUBA

JN071529 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 7 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 7 June--Sudan and Cuba have agreed to establish diplomatic relations. They have also agreed to develop and strengthen bilateral relations.

The agreement was reached today during a meeting between Ar-Rashid at-Tahir, Sudanese vice president, minister of foreign affairs and assistant to the president for coordination, and Armando Torres Santrayll, Cuban minister of justice and envoy of Cuban President Castro, who is currently visiting Sudan.

The Cuban envoy briefed the Sudanese vice president on the current preparations and contacts with the nonalined group for holding a summit in Havana.

Ar-Rashid at-Tahir stressed Sudan's stand regarding the need for preserving the nonalined movement's principles and unity to serve the interests of the group.

NUMAYRI MAKES STATEMENT AFTER MEETING MUBARAK

NC061930 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1635 GMT 6 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Khartoum, 6 June--Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri has said that the message he received from President Anwar as-Sadat is within the framework of the constant consultations between them whenever there are new developments in the political situation.

In press statements after his discussions with Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak today, President Numayri said he is optimistic about the convening of an Arab summit conference. He stressed that current circumstances require that such a conference be held.

Asked about the arrangements for calling for the proposed summit, President Numayri said: I will first contact King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia and then the other Arab leaders.

President Numayri added that it is high time to hold a comprehensive Arab meeting and to analyze the events in the Arab countries in particular and the world in general following the major changes which have taken place.

President Numayri expressed optimism about convening the conference. He said that whatever differences exist among the Arabs, they will always think again about their common destiny and reality, for they often adopt some decisions which include some negative and some positive aspects.

President Numayri said that the proposed Arab summit is a separate initiative which needs time, effort and organization. He added that the summit will not be convened next week or next month, particularly since the Arab world is witnessing many differences. Time is needed to clear the atmosphere for solving these differences and to send out invitations fixing the date and the subjects to be discussed at the conference.

Asked when the contacts will begin and whether he would embark on a tour for this purpose, President Numayri said: The contacts will begin soon and if necessary I will embark on a tour and will send Sudanese envoys.

Asked about his reported tour of the Gulf states, President Numayri said: I heard about this tour from the press. I know nothing about it.

Asked about Egypt's stand or views regarding the proposed summit, President Numayri said: I do not believe my call or initiative requires an answer now.

Asked if Sudan is trying to reconcile Egypt and other Arab states, President Numayri said that Sudan's policy always calls for fraternity among brothers; we are proceeding along this course.

About his discussions with Husni Mubarak, the Sudanese president said: We discussed several subjects which will be raised at the next African summit conference in Monrovia and at the nonalined summit conference in Havana, for which the Coordination Bureau is currently meeting in Sri Lanka.

TUNISIA

PRESIDENT BOURGUIBA RETURNS FROM PARIS 7 JUN

LD072014 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpt] The great struggler President Habib Bourguiba returned home at 1810 today after a few weeks of treatment in Paris. He was welcomed at the airport by Prime Minister Hedi Nouira, members of the government and the party Political Bureau, representatives of the national organizations, members of the diplomatic corps and large crowds of people.

COOPERATION TALKS HELD WITH SAUDI INTERIOR MINISTER

LD061540 Tunis TAP in English 1410 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Tunis, 6 June (TAP)--Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi interior minister, held Tuesday a press conference in Tunis in presence of his Tunisian homologue Dr Dhaoqui Hannablia.

The Saudi minister made first of all mention of the prospects of cooperation between the two countries, in the field of security and also in other fields. About these prospects, Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz said "they are boundless". Concerning the evolution of Tunisia, the Saudi minister said: "I have been impressed by Tunisia's development action in all fields. I am proud to see an Arab and Muslim country erect such a colossal edifice. Such an achievement shows that clearsightedness and scientific planning bear positive results."

Regarding the transfer of the Arab (?League) to Tunis, he described such a choice as "sensible" and asked that the Arab countries are appealed [as received] to close their ranks and make sure the league's (?charter) is efficiently carried out.

The Saudi guest had previously been received by Premier Hedi Nouira who charged him with transmitting a message to Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. Moreover a report of the Tunisian-Saudi talks was signed.

Departure of Saudi Minister

LD061502 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1326 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Tunis--At noon today His Royal Highness Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the minister of the interior, left Tunis at the end of a 4-day official visit to Tunisia.

In the course of the visit he held talks with Dr Dhaoqui Hannablia, the Tunisian minister of the interior, regarding strengthening relations between the two countries, especially in the security field.

His royal highness was seen off at the airport by Dr Hannablia, 'Abd ar-Rahman al-'Umran, the Saudi ambassador to Tunis, Kacem Bousnina, the Tunisian ambassador to the kingdom, the Arab and Muslim ambassadors and senior officials of the Tunisian Ministry of the Interior.

ELON MORE NUCLEUS BREAKS GROUND FOR SETTLEMENT

TA071207 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 7 Jun 79 TA

[Text] The Elon More nucleus broke ground this morning on a hill 1 and 1/2 km east of Nabulus. Our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekj reports that the ground-breaking act was a joint act by the IDF, the Zionist Federation and the chairman of the Ministerial Committee for Settlement Affairs, Minister Ari'el Sharon.

At 0800 representatives of the military government issued seizure orders to the landowners in the area and immediately afterwards bulldozers began clearing an approach road to the new settlement. At the same time buldozers were brought to the settlement location at the summit of the hill be helicopter.

At this moment, members of the nucleus and their supporters are bringing equipment to the hilltop and are beginning to set up caravans for the settlers.

Kibbutz members from 'En Harod and members of the 'En Vered group are also helping the settlers.

Sharon Statement

TA071501 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 7 Jun 79 TA

[Text] Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon says that by allowing the Elon More nucleus to break ground, the Cabinet proved its credibility both domestically and externally and has unequivocally confirmed its announcement about the right of Jews to settle all over Eretz Yisra'el.

Minister Sharon made these statements to our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh when he was touring the new settlement site, about a mile east of Nabulus. He said that in the first stage, a communal settlement with about 1,000 inhabitants will be established there. Our correspondent remarks that at this moment the bulldozers are completing the work to clear the way to the rocky hills, 600 yards above sea level.

Alinement, Peace Now Condemnation

TA071310 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 7 Jun 79 TA

[Text] The Alinement and the Peace Now Movement have reacted to the Elon More nucleus breaking ground about 1 and 1/2 km east of Nabulus. The Alinement faction has decided to raise the issue for debate in the Knesset.

This week the house secretariat rejected a request from MK Yosi Sarid to debate the issue urgently and, therefore, the Alinement has decided to raise the issue in a regular motion for debate next week. Mk Yosef Sarid says that the requisitioning of 800 dunams of private land and the placing of bulldozers opposite Mount Gerizim are another blow to the chances of the autonomy.

The Peace Now Movement has condemned the settlement and in its statement it says that the undercover manner in which it was carried out bears witness to the fact that the government is aware of the majority of the public's opposition to actions of this kind. The movement has announced that it will begin a campaign against the settlements.

Landowners Appeal

TA072037 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 7 Jun 79 TA

[Text] Following the settlement: The owners of the lands appropriated for the Elon More settlement intend to appeal to the High Court of Justice that the land appropriation decrees be nullified. This was reported by the landowner's attorney, Elyas Khouri, to our correspondent Rafiq Halabi. The landowners were surprised this morning to see the ground-breaking for the settlement.

Our correspondent adds that the regional military governor this morning called the mukhtars and told them about the land seizure and appropriation. The governor announced that the Cabinet will financially compensate the owners of the seized lands.

BURG HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE ON RETURN FROM EGYPT

TA071652 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1530 GMT 7 Jun 79 TA

[News conference held by Interior Minister Dr Yosef Burg at Ben-Gurion Airport upon his return from a visit to Cairo, broadcast within the framework of the Afternoon Newsreel--live]

[Text] [Burg] It is good to be home. These were hours of talks in which we have agreed on what we agreed, and have also agreed on points of disagreement. There was one meeting with the Egyptian foreign minister last night which lasted 1 and 1/2 hours. There was another talk this morning, which included the Israeli foreign minister and Egyptian Prime Minister Dr Khalil. It also lasted 1 and 1/2 hours.

We have progressed toward the first meeting which will be held on Monday, 11 June, God willing, and the following day, Tuesday, 12 June, in Alexandria.

We have decided that at the first session, along with the Americans, we will determine the rules for conducting the negotiations, what are called rules of procedure [last three words in English] and later we will create the bodies--such as the secretariat of this committee. We have decided that for the first meetings, the entire committee will convene. I can only say that there have been reports from here speculating on subcommittees, and the reporters asked about this all the time. My opinion was accepted; namely, that it would be better if the first meetings are joint meetings of all the delegations, so that each one gets to know the other and the other's views. So much for what we agreed on.

The next meeting is in Alexandria. Later, there will be two here in Israel, in a place to be announced, probably in Herziliyya, twice a week--I beg your pardon, once a week, the entire committee will meet. Later we shall see if there is need for subcommittees, everything according to the matter at hand. But the beginning should have the entire orchestra assembled. So much for what I have to say.

[Unidentified correspondent] Were the deliberations only on procedure, or did you also deal with substantive matters?

[Burg] I can only say that we did not talk about the nature of the autonomy. We clarified views, but I did not go there to clarify views. Suppose, for example, there are different interpretations on what the autonomy should be like and what should come after the autonomy.

We talked about it in conversation, but these were not negotiations because this was not the purpose of my visit.

[Elimelekh Ram] Today, the Elon More settlement broke ground. My first question is: Have you already heard anything about this in Egypt, and if not, what is your reaction to this settlement?

[Burg] Since I am in favor of our right to settle throughout the country, you do not need my reaction at this moment. My reaction was yesterday, is today and will be tomorrow the same reaction, and the Egyptians' reactions was yesterday, is today and will be tomorrow the same reaction.

[Ram] Have you heard this reaction?

[Burg] Definitely. They are against and I am in favor. Well, then, this is clear. Earlier, I said that there are points on which we differ. We agreed to disagree [last four words in English], on our right to settle. This is one of the points on which we have differing opinions.

For their part, I have heard that the Egyptians feel that when negotiations are held and autonomy negotiations are begun, the timing of settlement activity is not necessarily one of the more fruitful things to discuss. For years I have insisted on our right to settle and this is not a matter of timing.

['Abadi] Have the issues which will be discussed in the first meetings been determined already?

[Burg] No.

['Abadi] What has been decided concerning disputed issues? When will they be discussed? I am referring to Jerusalem, a Palestinian state.

[Burg] As far as I am concerned, there is no difference of opinion on Jerusalem; nor is there a difference of opinion on a Palestinian state. This does not even have to do with the autonomy issue. This is an issue worthy of discussing from time to time, but anyone who wants to talk about it. I will not deny that I have also heard words to this effect, but this does not belong to the autonomy according to the formulations: the framework for peace in the Middle East. [last eight words in English].

['Abadi] Do the Egyptians share this view, too? Will the Egyptians not demand...

[Burg] They will come. I assume they will be here in a month, and then you will be able to ask them.

['Abadi] Will Mustafa Khalil chair the meetings which will be held in Israel?

[Burg] I have not heard anything to the contrary. I assume that on Monday and Tuesday he will be the chairman.

[Ram] The question is whether in Israel he will also participate and head the Egyptian delegation?

[Burg] I hope the negotiations will be so nice that no member will want to be absent.

[Unidentified correspondent] Perhaps you could tell us what the deliberations on Monday and Tuesday will be about?

[Burg] I have said what they will be on: rules of procedure [last three words in English, followed by Burg's translation into Hebrew], the way we will keep the minutes, verification [last word in English translated into Hebrew by Burg] of the minutes, various things on which Dr Rosenne is a special expert.

[Ram] Was this not the purpose of your visit? In other words: to talk about procedural matters in anticipation of the Monday and Tuesday meetings?

[Burg] Partly yes and partly no.

[Ram] So what has been left for Monday and Tuesday, Mr Minister?

[Burg] All the details. I have given some titles of chapters, but not the individual articles of the chapters. That is one. Secondly, we have established a contact between two chairmen--Dr Khalil and Dr Burg. This, too, is important, in my opinion, to prepare for the success to come.

[Unidentified correspondent] When will the order of the issues to be discussed be determined?

[Burg] As for the order of the items, I have already said that on Monday we will begin and we will probably begin, first of all, with the procedural matters. Later on we will get to more substantive matters.

[Unidentified correspondent] Could you specify what Israel's proposal will be and which issues will be discussed first: the sources of the authority, other issues?

[Burg] No. Not at the moment.

[Unidentified correspondent] You have emphasized that what has been said so far were opening positions. Have the Egyptians accepted your view that these are opening positions?

[Burg] In the last few weeks the expression opening positions has somehow found its way into the dictionary, as though it came out of my mouth. I must check whether I said it and what I said, but if so, then the simplest thing is that at the beginning of all negotiations, each party states its opinion.

[Ram] Its opinion, its opening position, from which it is possible, if not to withdraw, then to change?

[Burg] It is certainly possible to demand more.

[Ram] And as for less--that is impossible?

[Burg] Sometimes yes and sometimes no. It all depends on the matter at hand.

[Unidentified correspondent] This is interesting because the prime minister thinks otherwise.

[Elon] Dr Burg, have you discussed with Minister Ghali the promise which had probably been made that the Egyptians will hurry up the autonomy talks? Will this be talked about?

[Burg] You say promise which had probably been made. I don't understand any word of the question. We talked about the fact that we will hold a meeting every 2 weeks.

[Elon] And have there been any bilateral promises to speed up the talks?

[Burg] I think that if you convene a committee or a delegation of ministers once every 2 weeks--which is rather much--for 1 or 2 days--, we have left this open, depending on the issues discussed and the tempo [last word in English] of progress: It could be 1 day one time, it could sometimes be 2 or 3 days. Everything is open and at this stage there is no need to pin things down. I can only say that this morning I gave the Egyptian prime minister a proposal for dates for the next 2 months which could change a day or so--perhaps by a visit to Egypt by our prime minister, or by Mr Strauss' arrival, probably the beginning of July, as I discussed yesterday with Mr Leonard in Egypt. Then we might change 1 or 2 days one way or the other. At any rate, this morning I gave the Egyptian prime minister the list of dates we propose: every 2 weeks alternatively--once here and once there, and...

[Unidentified correspondent] And did he accept?

[Burg] Why not?

[Ram] Have you, or has Israel, been asked by Egypt to transfer the administration... [fading out, finally cut by Yosi 'Abadi, announcing that this ends the IDF Radio coverage of the news conference]

Report to Ministerial Committee

TA072033 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 7 Jun 79 TA

[Excerpt] Interior Minister Dr Yosef Burg reported to the ministerial team for the autonomy talks today on his meetings in Egypt over the last 2 days. Our political correspondent notes that Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, a member of that committee, did not participate in today's session.

Our correspondent reports that committees of experts will be set up to prepare drafts of issues for discussions between Israel and Egypt on economic, currency, police and elections issues. Israel is not inclined to respond to Egypt's request that postage and communications issues in the autonomy also be discussed.

BEGIN'S REMARKS AT END OF HERUT CONVENTION REPORTED

TA080649 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 8 Jun 79 TA

[Text] Last night Canadian Prime Minister Joe Clark told Prime Minister Menahem Begin in a telephone conversation about threats and pressures exerted on him by Arab countries to prevent him from carrying out the decision to transfer the Canadian Embassy to Jerusalem. The Canadian prime minister told Mr Begin that he would abide by his commitment.

Mr Begin made this statement in his concluding speech at the Herut Party convention and excerpts of his speech are reported by our correspondent Gid'on Rotem. [Begin recording]

[Rotem] Prime Minister Menahem Begin sent congratulations to the Elon More nuclear on behalf of the Herut Movement and the Cabinet.

[Begin] And may it develop, and a new era will develop in the relations between all those who are loyal to Eretz Yisra'el. [applause] Thank God, ladies and gentlemen, we have been fortunate to witness this and there was no longer need to resort to the method applied in Qaddum, and we have many Elon More's, let us hope there will be more. [applause]

[Rotem] And as for Ge'ula Kohen's withdrawal from the Herut Movement, the prime minister said:

[Begin] A colleague of ours has resigned from the movement--MK Ge'ula Kohen--and has taken a seat that is not hers. We shall not complain to her, we have not demanded that she leave us; she decided this. But she said it was a split. I would have liked her to be here, so she could see that there is no split in the Herut Movement. [applause] The Herut Movement has never been as united as it is today; it has never had more faith in its path, in its right, in fulfillment, as it has today. So, we are fortunate to be able to witness such a convention. We have only one request of Mrs Ge'ula Kohen: She can say whatever she wants, but let her do so in a human manner, let her not spit into the well from which she had drunk. And she has drunk very much from this well. [end recording]

HA'ARETZ VIEWS 'AWKWARD' UNEF ROLE IN SINAI

TA061520 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 6 Jun 79 p 9 TA

[By Ze'ev Schiff]

[Text] The UN forces in the Sinai Peninsula became entangled in a strange situation following the IDF withdrawal from Al-'Arish and from the northern sector of the peninsula. It was neither Israel nor Egypt which caused this, but the UN Secretariat in New York, which instructed the United Nations Emergency Force [UNEF] not to cooperate for the time being in the implementation of the peace treaty. When the joint Israeli-Egyptian committee was to hold its first meeting in the buffer zone, the UN Middle East headquarters invited the committee to be its guest and to hold the opening ceremony at its camp at Tasa. It seems that the UN secretary general's instructions not to cooperate in the implementation of the peace agreement came afterward.

The United Nations no longer responds to invitations to send a representative to meetings of the joint committee. When the Israeli withdrawal began, the UNEF did not take part--as had been agreed upon in the peace treaty and as it did in the past--in tasks involving the transfer of territories and installations from one army to the other. During the implementation of the interim agreement, the UNEF and its observers did take part in the measuring and demarcation of the new lines. Afterward, it was the UN observers who received the territory and the installations from the IDF, and it was they who turned them over to the Egyptians. After the completion of the withdrawal, the United Nations began supervising the constraints upon which both parties had agreed.

This time, following Waldheim's instructions, the United Nations refrained from taking part in all those talks, and the two parties managed by themselves without undue difficulties. It seems the UN secretary general recoiled because of the opposition of several Security Council members to the peace treaty and thus found himself supporting, indirectly, the rejectionist front's position.

In the meantime, the UNEF did not deploy its units in accordance with changes occurring in the peninsula and, consequently, it became entangled in an odd situation. After the IDF withdrawal, the Egyptian Army advanced part of its forces to the northern buffer zone area. At that point, the Egyptians were not supposed to make a move of that sort, but according to the military annex to the peace treaty, they are now entitled to enter the buffer zone. The UN crossing point near (Baluza) remained, although it is of no use at present. The Egyptians are now bypassing the northern UNEF camp. Theoretically, the Egyptians may request the evacuation of UN troops from the northern sector, but it appears they decided to wait until a UN debate takes place about extending the UNEF mandate.

It is clear that such a state of affairs cannot continue. With every additional stage of withdrawal, the UNEF stands to find itself in a stranger situation. If it fails to adjust to the peace treaty and to its resulting tasks, its units will be turned into atrophied and useless limbs. The UNEF mandate is due to expire on 24 July. It is to be assumed that the present situation will remain unchanged until then. The possibility also exists that, because of Soviet pressure, the UNEF mandate will not be extended. In that case, an entirely new situation will be created in the Sinai.

It is not that Israel, Egypt and the United States did not foresee such a state of affairs. The peace treaty, its maps and annexes are based on the assumption that the third party, which will be responsible for supervising the implementation of the agreement, will be, as has been the case in the past, the UNEF, the forces of which are already in the area. Nevertheless, a letter sent by President Carter to Begin and As-Sadat on 26 March says that, in the event the United States should fail to persuade the Security Council to establish a force for supervising the implementation of the treaty, the United States will seek alternatives to form a multinational force for the abovementioned task.

The next meeting of the joint Egyptian-Israeli committee is scheduled to take place on 11 June and one of the subjects on the agenda is the issue of supervision. The ideas of both parties regarding this important question will no doubt be heard at that meeting. The two parties have a month respite until the expiration of the UNEF mandate, by which time it must be decided what the best alternative might be in the event that the UNEF withdraws from the Sinai. It should be kept in mind that, according to the agreement, the Americans will continue taking aerial photographs over the Sinai for both parties until the final IDF withdrawal from all of the Sinai. On the other hand, the U.S. early warning station will be evacuated after the IDF completes its withdrawal to the Al-'Arish-Ra's Muhammad line.

The leading alternatives open to Israel (and to Egypt) in the event that the Security Council does not extend the UNEF mandate are to rely on supervision solely by the IDF and the Egyptian Army or to insure that a multinational force or at least observers from several other nations participate in the supervisory activities.

The natural tendency is to choose the first alternative so as to prove that a new era has arrived and that the two parties can manage well by themselves, as was witnessed during the first withdrawal in northern Sinai.

There is no doubt, however, that the present settlement differs from everything we knew in the past. This is peace. The contacts are direct and personal and, in addition, there are telephones and teleprinter links between various Israeli and Egyptian elements. All this notwithstanding, I think it would be a mistake if we rejected a third party's involvement in the supervision of the treaty and of the constraints resulting from it. A time will certainly come when both sides will have to make out by themselves but, meanwhile, we have not reached that stage yet.

The peace treaty and its annexes include hundreds of details and it is only natural--as was the case in numerous other treaties--that at times one party will interpret a certain phrase differently than its partner does. This also happens when perfect good will exists on both sides. Unwitting violations and mishaps are liable to occur and somebody has to take care of this and explain matters. Deliberate violations must be taken into account as well. The two parties have labored for months on the details of the treaty and the brakes and barriers that have been established should not be easily abandoned. This would be similar to a landlord removing every lock from his house and relying on a miracle. Hence, both parties should be interested in the participation of a third party, but this is especially important to Israel since most of the constraints apply to the Sinai. It should be kept in mind that if no third force is deployed in the Sinai, it will be the Egyptians who will be sitting on the Straits of Tiran and in Sharm ash-Shaykh. This is a state of affairs which the Egyptians have not dared to dream about since 1967 and all peace plans (including the Roger's plan) mention a foreign force of some sort to be stationed in the area of the straits. In the peace treaty, Israel agreed to allow the Egyptian Army to deploy up to Ra's Muhammad. It was also postulated that a UN force would have its camp farther north in the area of Ofira. Thus, if there is to be no UN force and if it is also decided not to invite a third force, a substantial change will occur in the peace treaty. The best thing would be if Israel and Egypt made the utmost of a supervisory system's advantages; namely, to base supervision in the buffer zones on joint patrols. (The other possibility is parallel IDF and Egyptian Army patrols.) Joint patrols would foster a mutual neighborly and understanding relationship. In addition to that, however, there is a need for a supreme supervisory element, which would have observers at its disposal as well as a relatively limited force to be stationed at Sharm ash-Shaykh and in the Rafah approaches. That responsibility cannot be transferred to a number of African states (as Egyptian papers would have it), most of which maintain no diplomatic relations with Israel. If one refers to a third party that is linked to the implementation of the treaty, then this is first of all the United States.

The United States has a special status not only in the treaty itself, but also in regard to its influence on both parties.

Therefore, it is possible that the United States may be requested to continue its supervisory flights over the Sinai even after the IDF withdrawal until both sides can assume the task themselves. Washington might also be asked not to dissemble its Sinai warning station too quickly so that the station might assume additional tasks--all this in case the UN Security Council refuses to extend the UNEF mandate.

FIRST ISRAELI TOURIST VESSEL SAILS FOR EGYPT

TA072049 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 7 Jun 79 TA

[Text] The first Israeli tourist boat left Tel Aviv this evening en route to Port Sa'id in Egypt. On board are tourists, including Israeli citizens.

FINANCE MINISTER EHRLICH LEAVES FOR AUSTRIA

TA071853 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1630 GMT 7 Jun 79 TA

[Text] Jerusalem, 7 Jun--Finance Minister Simha Ehrlich left for Austria today to participate in an investor's convention.

During his stay in Vienna, Mr Ehrlich will also meet with economic ministers in the Austrian Cabinet and with other personalities.

LEWINGER LECTURE INCITES RIOTS IN HEBRON

TA071050 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 7 Jun 79 p 7 TA

[By Yosef Tzuriyel]

[Text] A lecture given by Rabbi Moshe Lewinger on the day marking the liberation of Hebron, about Jewish property in the town which had been seized, spurred three of the listeners to "check" whether there was really any truth in what they had heard less than an hour before.

The police had reported that one of those suspected of rioting, Avigdor Erskine, told his interrogators yesterday that the lecture he and two other youths had heard from Rabbi Lewinger about the events in Hebron led them to decide that they would go from Qiryat Arba' to Hebron that evening and there they would try to discover the traces of Jewish houses.

According to the suspect, he was accompanied by his friend Eli Haze'ev, who is already under arrest, and another youth who has not yet been located, and they went together to Hebron on foot.

This evidence by Erskine explained the rioting in Hebron and last night it was learned that none of this would have been discovered had it not been for the help of inhabitants of Qiryat Arba'. Many of the inhabitants of the municipality including Rabbi Moshe Lewinger, condemned the rioters and there were some who, in various ways, helped the investigations team headed by Superintendant Ezra (Kliege). This was done to show that the permanent inhabitants of Qiryat Arba' had nothing to do with the rioting in Hebron.

The detention of Eli Haze'ev, aged 32, one of those suspected of breaking into Arab homes in Hebron and beating up presidents--was extended by 7 days by the Jerusalem magistrate's court yesterday.

The police attorney, Superintendent Ezra (Kliege) yesterday maintained before Judge Ben-Zimra that the suspect--together with two other people--entered the apartment of a Hebron inhabitant named (Jamaliya Isa). There the trio, according to the police, beat up her son (Omer) and damaged property. From there they went to the home of another inhabitant, ('Abdul 'Aziz Nayruq), attacked him and his family and another quest who was in the flat and also damaged the furniture in the apartment.

ISRAELI AIRCRAFT ATTACK TARGETS IN LEBANON

TA080505 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 8 Jun 79 TA

[Test] About an hour ago, Israeli aircraft attacked terrorist concentrations in southern Lebanon, about 15 km north of Metulla. All our aircraft returned safely to their bases.

ENTEZAM INTERVIEWED ON CURRENT ISSUES

LD071952 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1710 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Radio correspondent's interview with Iranian Deputy Prime Minister Amir Entezam; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] The spokesman for the Coordinating Bureau of the nonaligned nations, Ernest Corea, has said that Iran has officially applied for membership. Is that true?

[Answer] Tes. If you recall, since the emergence of the Islamic revolutionary government we have repeatedly expressed our interest and said that we would like to establish close ties with the nonalined nations, which, as you might know, are to meet, if I am correct, next September in Cuba. The Foreign Ministry has officially announced the views of the Iranian Government.

[Question] Could you please comment on the latest development in Khuzestan, the number of casualties and whether the provisional government accepts the role played by the fact-finding delegation?

[Answer] Fortunately peace prevails at present in Khuzestan. We hope that this peace will be maintained. Immediately after the counterrevolutionaries launched their attacks, Revolutionary Guards and guerrillas were sent to the area from Tehran and other parts of the country. Meanwhile, the army consolidated its position in the area. The troubles did not last more than 24 hours, and afterward things returned to normal. A report which I received this morning says that the situation is quite; this was reported by Vice Admiral Madani [governor general of Khuzestan]. He is in Tehran now to report to the prime minister. As for the exact number of dead and wounded, I know nothing more than what has been reported in the press. I will be able to comment on this after meeting Vice Admiral Madani.

[Question] What are the latest reports about the floods in Kermanshah?

[Answer] Immediately after the floods, the army division in Kermanshah went to the area to help and took all the necessary measures. As far as I know, only one elderly woman has died; as for damages, they are not very heavy. The floods have now subsided.

[Question] Following the Imam's instructions issued to the government with regard to the new constitution, could you tell us whether the government has submitted this bill in its final form to the Revolutionary Council?

[Answer] Both the government and the Revolutionary Council, have received the imam's instructions, have made every effort. We might be able to throw more light on the approval of the new constitution within the next few days. As far as I am concerned, it has not yet been completed. Exactly how many days this is going to take, I cannot really tell you. At any rate, in the very near future, the constitution shall be approved by the Revolutionary Council and by the government.

[Question] How come a council of forty is to be elected instead of a constituent assembly? What are the government's reasons for not having a constituent assembly?

[Answer] To start with, our present laws do not mention anything about the number of people in the constituent assembly. When the question of a constituent assembly was raised after the victory of the revolution no mention was made of the number of people participating in it. Consequently, this assembly which is to be held and which is made up of 40 people, shall be a constituent assembly. As far as the manner in which it is to be held and its members elected, the Interior Ministry, being responsible for this task, will study the situation and, perhaps, within the next few days will announce its views.

[Question] What has been done by the government in fighting high prices and inflation? As pointed out by the imam, the inflation is affecting the poor more than any other class.

[Answer] This is a problem we are facing every day. From the very beginning, the government has done everything possible to stabilize prices and fight hoarders, as ordered by the imam. Unfortunately, there are some who, disregarding the imam's orders and the government's intentions continue to carry on with their unfair actions, which are in practice a counterrevolutionary action. Right now there is a law under consideration, which will be made public in the near future, according to which, any profiteer will be punished.

[Question] As the government spokesman, what do you have to say about the bombing of Iranian border villages by Iraqi fighters and the provisional government's response?

[Answer] So far, the Iraqi Government has not explained the bombing of Iranian villages. They have promised to give us their explanation within the next few days. But, whatever the reason, this is extremely illegal act; this was an act of aggression against Iran which resulted in the death of a number of our countrymen. The Iranian Government has strongly protested to the Iraqi Government, asking it to clarify its stance vis-a-vis these acts. Therefore, we are awaiting a reply from the Iraqi Government, so that it will become clear whether it was a mistake or a deliberate act. At any rate, in whatever form or for whatever reason, this act cannot be justified by or acceptable to the Iranian Government.

[Question] What are the latest steps taken by the provisional government to fight unemployment?

[Answer] If you remember, in my interviews during the past few months I have repeatedly said that the government is very anxious that the unemployed workers return to work so that the wheels of the country's economy can start turning again. Unfortunately there have been problems, and although the government has tried its best and provided the sums needed by the workers and the owners of the industries and the development projects, because of the conspiracies of saboteurs within the ranks of workers, on the one hand, and the problems concerning the lack of raw materials and misuse of the laws controlling the relationship between worker and the employer, on the other hand, these problems have not yet been solved. There are sessions held several times a week, if not every day by the ministers and the prime minister's office and other organizations to find a final solution, and we hope to put the plans dealing with unemployment into action very soon.

[Question] Mr Entezam, the Government of Iran has refused to accept Cutler as the U.S. ambassador in Iran, but Hodding Carter, the spokesman of the U.S. State Department, is insisting that Cutler comes to Iran as ambassador.

First, has the refusal been formally announced by the Iranian Government, and how will the insistance of the United States on Iran's accepting Cutler affect the relations between Iran and the United States? Second, what will follow next, considering the fact that Iran has the right to refuse to accept Cutler according to international law?

[Answer] About the complaint made by the Iranian Government on Mr Cutler's coming to Iran, adequate explanation has been supplied by Dr Yazdi, the minister for foreign affairs. But I hope that the complaint made by the Iranian Government and the reaction of the U.S. State Department will not be in such a way that the harm done by it would result in disrupting relations altogether, since, inevitably, the Iranian Government is interested in maintaining good relations with all countries of the world, of course, to the extent that they do not interfere in the internal affairs of the country and do not set up barriers and problems for our nation, especially after the victory of our revolution. And since the U.S. Government has repeatedly declared this, at least on paper, I hope that they will live up to what they have said and will not do anything to force the Iranian Government to make certain decisions. As Dr Yazdi announced, if the U.S. Government follows the conditions set for all the countries in the world regarding noninterference in the policies and decisions taken by the revolutionary government, and if they do not make problems for the revolutionary government, then the Iranian Government is willing to maintain its good relations with the United States and all the other countries in the world.

[Question] Mr Entezam, there are rumors circulating in the U.S. press about refusal of the United States to sell grain to the countries in the Middle East, and especially Iran, as a response to the oil crisis. Do you have anything to say about this, and is there any truth to these rumors?

[Answer] There has not been a formal announcement about this to the government, and in my opinion the possibility of the U.S. Government's doing what the newspapers say is fairly remote, since they claim friendship with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and respect their relations with us, and much of these relations have been through commercial treaties between the two countries which existed before the revolution. Just as we used to buy machinery from them, we bought grain and rice as well. I consider the possibility of these rumors' being true, however detailed in those articles, fairly remote. However, if the U.S. Government takes such decision, no matter what the reason, the Iranian Government will take certain decisions in retaliation.

[Question] Is buying wheat and rice from other countries one of the main decisons made by the revolutionary government?

[Answer] Yes,and you know that our country in the past has not been self-sufficient in producing rice or wheat or other foodstuffs because of the incorrect policies followed by the former regime. Not only were they not able to produce enough food but their incorrect policies always resulted in the need to import foodstuffs in order to supply food for the people. Of course, the policy followed by the revolutionary government is to raise the level of agricultural production to self-sufficiency in the future, God willing, but until we reach that level we will buy what we need not only from the United States but wherever else in the world we can find the things we need.

[Question] Mr Entezam, we had a report in some of the morning papers in Tehran today regarding the members of the armed forces being able to join political parties outside the barracks. Is this true?

[Answer] No, if you remember, I have said once or twice before that members of the armed forces are not allowed to join political parties and deal with different ideologies in any part of the world, be it communist or noncommunist, so long as they are still in service. The reason for this is obvious, since then there is a conflict which necessitates the intervention of the army, the army will be torn to pieces because they hold different views and ideologies and therefore cannot maintain the unity which is necessary for the existence of the army. That is why this report is not true, and in fact it is in contradiction to the course and policies held by the Islamic revolutionary government, and the government does not allow this right to our brothers in the army and our brothers in the army know this themselves and are not interested in taking part in political parties.

[Question] Yes. Thank you for taking part in this talk.

BAZARGAN ANNOUNCES NATIONALIZATION OF BANKS

LD081015 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Today Eng Mehdi Bazargan announced that all the banks in the country have been nationalized. Engineer Bazargan said in order to safeguard the national rights and national resources and the deposits of the people, the government will control the directorship of all the private banks. Concerning the nationalization of all the banks, our reporter has interviewed the director of the planning and budget organization. You will hear the interview later in this news bulletin.

TEHRAN DISCUSSES REASONS FOR REFUSING U.S. AMBASSADOR

JN072136 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 7 Jun 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] World news agencies highlighted the report on the Iranian Islamic Government's refusal to accept the new U.S. ambassador to Iran. The question that poses itself is: Why did this report assume such importance? If we take a look at the close ties that used to link the former Iranian Government with the big powers, particularly the United States, in the past 25 years it will help us understand the historic importance of the Iranian Islamic Government's decision.

In the past century the embassies of the Soviet Union and Britain and later of the United States were the main centers for making decisions and controlling our homeland. Even the revolution for the constitution, which was a short part of this people's history, was not able to break the ill-fated link with the capitals of the big powers and to curb the activities of foreign ambassadors in our country. The period of Mossadeq's national independent government was one of these short periods. This government severed relations with Britain because of the latter's interference in Iran's internal affairs in order to safeguard its great interests.

With the coup d'etat on 19 August 1953 foreigners again dominated our affairs. This time, after the disgraceful coup, it was the U.S. turn. From 1953 until recently, decisions were taken on orders of the United States and were carried out under supervision of the U.S. ambassador in Iran. The documents discovered after the Islamic revolution have proven this fact. That is, the U.S. ambassador in Iran was the actual president of the country. For this reason U.S. diplomats competed to work in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. The choice of diplomats was made after precise study by the experts and foreign policy makers in view of themissions they had to undertake.

In recent years Richard Helms, the CIA director who spent his life serving this espionage agency as a first rate expert, came to Iran with the mission to fight and destroy the growth of the Iranian Islamic revolution. After Helms, Sullivan, former U.S. ambassador in the Philippines who played a leading role in urging the ruling regime there to kill and subdue the revolutionaries and Muslims, was appointed ambassador in Iran. In view of Sullivan's well-known dishonorable experience and skill in drawing up brutal repressive plans, we consider him the mastermind in drawing up the plan to kill thousands of our innocent citizens. As is well known, Sullivan drew up the plan to set the fire in Tehran on 4 November.

After the revolution's victory, Sullivan's stay in Iran was impossible because of his plots and collaboration with the shah's regime in killing and supressing the revolutionaries. For this reason he was summoned to Washington so the United States could appoint a replacement who realized the stages of our Iranian revolution.

The U.S. Government, which did not want or cannot accept the reality and orginality of the Islamic revolution in Iran, wanted this time also to plan for its ambitions by sending Cutler, one of its international experts on plots to Iran under the guise of ambassador to carry our special missions in Iran. Specialists in political affairs known well that Cutler played a main role in the Zaire plot and in the events of Shaba Province in his capacity as U.S. ambassador in Zaire.

The Islamic revolutionary government in Iran is well aware of the U.S. purposes behind appointing Cutler as a ambassador. For this reason it refrained with firmness that is worthy of appreciation from accepting Cutler as U.S. ambassador to Iran. With this decision the Islamic revolution in Iran stressed that it knows well its interests and does not allow foreign powers to interfere in its internal affairs. These powers must discard immature ideas and illusion.

BAZARGAN MEETS WITH VIETNAMESE AMBASSADOR

LD021505 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Prime Minister Bazargan today met and had a discussion with the ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

SOVIET EMBASSY OFFICIAL MEETS UNIVERSITY CHANCELLOR

LD041136 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] According to our correspondent in Esfahan, the Soviet councellor met and conferred with the chancellor of Esfahan University. During the meeting the basic factors contributing to the victory of the revolution under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni and above all, the solid faith of the Iranian nation in the sublime foundations of Islam were confirmed and praised by the Soviet counsellor. He expressed the hope that relations between higher education centers of the two countries might expand and scientific and cultural exchanges might take place between Esfahan University and those of the USSR.

SOVIET EMBASSY OFFICIAL MEETS AZARBAYJAN OFFICIAL

LD072032 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The Soviet Embassy counsellor has met the acting governor general and political deputy in East Azarbayjan at the latter's office.

During the meeting the Soviet Embassy counsellor recalled the friendship between the two peoples, adding: This friendship and understanding are deeply rooted between our two peoples and governments. Especially since the establishment of Islamic Republic in Iran under Imam Khomeyni our understanding and friendship have expanded.

In the course of the meeting, the Soviet counsellor greeted the Iranian people, especially the Azarbayjani people who achieved victory under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni, adding: In the agreements signed with other countries under the ousted shah, only the interests of others were respected rather than those of the Iranian people.

TEHRAN CITES AFGHAN ISLAMIC GROUP APPEAL AGAINST USSR, TARAKI

LD052322 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] The Islamic Movement Organization of Afghanistan [Sazeman-e Harkar-e Eslami Afghanestan] has published the following message on the 5 June anniversary:

Verily all Muslims are brothers. Innumerable greetings to the martyrs and devotees of 5 June, to those people who felt the spirit of Ismam, of holy war and the great Khomeyni in the depths of their hearts and like Hoseyn [third imam of the Shi'ites] they chose bloody death in the bed of martyrdom and eventually demolished the stronghold of satanical dictatorship.

While glorifying this admirable event, the Islamic Movement of Afghanistan announces that the Muslim people of Afghanistan, inspired by the uprising of the valiant Iranian nation, are rising against the Marxist regime of the mercenary Taraki and with their firm determination and powerful wrath are following the same path which was tried by all the martyrs of the path of truth from Abraham to Khomeyni.

Yes, in the same way that the brotherly nation of Iran with clenched fists and with the cries of "death to the Shah," "Death to the United States," managed to put the demon of western imperialism into flight from their borders and their territories. Our nation is also struggling at the moment against the aggressive army of the criminal Soviet Union. Although the weapons from Moscow have caused the death of tens of thousands of innocent people, nevertheless the mercenary Taraki and the criminals of the Kremlin should know that our nation will not rest until the final victory and the establishment of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. In the hope of that day, we finally express the sincere greetings of the people of Afghanistan to the valiant and champion brothers of Iran, especially to the leader of the Islamic nation, that is, Imam Khomeyni.

[Signed] The Islamic movement of Afghanistan

INA: ARABS STAGE SIT-IN AT KHORRAMSHAHR MOSQUE

JN071802 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1740 GMT 7 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 7 June--The Arab citizens staging a sit-in in a mosque in the city of Khorramshahr have declared that they will not end their sit-in unless all Arab detainees are released, members of the Revolutionary Guard are dismissed from the city, and those who killed Arab citizens are arrested and tried.

The evening newspapers said today that those staging the sit-in have extended their ultimatum to the Iranian Government for another day which will end tomorrow.

The agreement which Ayatollah Khaqani reached with Vice Admiral Madani, governor general of Khuzestan, consisted of eight points stipulating that official posts in the area be given to qualified people loyal to the revolution, whether they are Arabs or Persians; the arrest and trial of those who caused the incidents, whether they are government officials or others; government supervision of the care and assistance to the families of the martyrs of the incidents; police and gendarmerie supervision of law and order together with enlisting the help of the forces of the Revolutionary Guard when needed provided that they are not local elements; implementation of development projects in the area as soon as possible; the continuation of cultural activities within the framework of the Islamic revolutionary plans; the arrest and trial those who attacked the residence of Ayatollah Khaqani; and investigation of the cases of the detained citizens as soon as possible and the release of those who are innocent.

Tehran Comments on Arabs

JN062114 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 6 Jun 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Muslim Arab tribes have declared their strong denunciation of the regrettable incidents in Khuzestan. Hundreds of dignitaries, representing large sections of the population in Khuzestan, arrive at the governor's office daily to express their firm solidarity with the central government.

Today, 30 leaders of the Bani Sa'd tribesmen, who number 120,000, met with the governor of Khuzestan. Before that, the multitudes of our heroic people called at the governor general's office, united by one voice--the resounding voice which destroys all alien plots and confronts every agent who contemplates any designs.

The masses will face the plots and challenge the alien imperialist plans. These masses, which have met and denounced the plot, are the concern of the revolution. These masses are the broad front with which the revolution will deal. As to those saboteurs who have sold their conscience to the foreigner, they do not belong to this homeland and are no part of these masses. They will be punished for the crimes they have committed.

We have announced several times from this place that the disturbances taking place in different parts of the country are the creation of criminal hands associated with imperialism. They want to implant chaos in the country and to split the ranks of the people. The masses are made aware of this fact day after day. The reports of what has taken place in Khuzestan have exposed those criminal hands working against the people and homeland. However, our alert and heroic people have been lying in wait for these criminal hands which will be chopped off sooner or later.

Shari'at-Madari on Injustices

JN051156 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1100 GMT 5 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 5 Jun--Iranian religious leader Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari, noting the injustices suffered by Arabs in Iran during the shah's reign, has stressed that these injustices must not continue nor be extended during the era of the Islamic revolution. Moreover, the Arabs must not be deprived of their rights.

Speaking to the Kuwaiti daily AL-ANBA' today, Shari'at-Madari said that the Arabs' leader in Iran, Shaykh Khaqani, met with the religious leaders in Qom and reviewed the current circumstances through which the country is passing. He also discussed the recent events in Khorramshahr.

Asked about the recent developments in Khorramshahr, Shari'at-Madari said: Contacts and efforts are underway to ease the situation there. He added that he has asked the Iranian defense minister to do his utmost to contain the differences and to end the problem in Khorramshahr.

Asked about the Egyptian-Israeli contacts, he said: These ties and relations will definitely harm Egypt. These relations have already caused a rift in the Arab solidarity.

Asked to evaluate Iran's relations with the gulf states and the Soviet Union, he said: We are seeking to have neighborly relations in all spheres, particularly in the cultural and political fields. He underlined the need to build good relations with the Soviet Union despite the obvious difference regarding religion.

GROUPS IN EASTERN AZARBAYJAN DEMAND MARAGHEHI'S RETURN

LD071058 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpt] During the past 2 days, various groups of people from Eastern Azarbayjan have assembled at the palace of the governor general of Eastern Azarbayjan in Tabriz and have demanded the return of Rahmatollah Moqaddam Maraghehi, the governor general of the province. The governor general of Eastern Azarbayjan submitted his resignation to the minister of the interior after the conference of the governors general.

INA: ARMED MEN ATTACK KERMANSHAH REVOLUTIONARY COURT

JN071452 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1440 GMT 7 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 7 Jun--Unknown men last night attacked the headquarters of the Islamic Revolutionary Court of Kermanshah in western Iran.

The newspaper ETTELA'AT reports that the attackers managed to flee after clashing with the Revolutionary Guard guarding the court building.

The paper did not disclose if there were casualties, or the identity of the attackers.

MUJAHIDIN KHALQ LEADERS ON RELATIONS WITH AUTHORITIES, U.S.

LD080911 Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI in Arabic 4 Jun 79 p 13 LD

[Interview granted by Mujahidin Khalq leaders Mas'ud Rajavi, "No 1 official of the organization"; Mansur Mansuri, "organization spokesman," and "organization leading member" hamidi to AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI correspondent in Tehran--date not given; answers not attributed by name]

[Excerpts] Question: What is your attitude toward the basic political and economic problems?

Answer: We consider that our revolution has traversed only its first state. There will be subsequent stages dealing with the political, economic and military aspects. These aspects relate to breaking all economic, political and military relations with world imperialism in all the fields.

Question: What are your long-term and short-term programs?

Answer: In the short term our program deals with the struggle against any remnants of the forces hostile to the revolution--SAVAK and CIA elements--as well as the establishment of democratic institutions in society.

In the long term the program deals primarily with cutting off the hand of imperialism and the total abolition of the exploitation of the citizen.

Question: Which class does the Mujahidin Khalq Iran organization aspire to represent?

Answer: On the social level we consider the workers and the peasants our base. This is because this organization is against the exploitation of man. And since the workers have suffered the greatest persecution, it is natural that they form our organization's actual base.

Before the revolution, because of repression, our organization was unable to spread its ideas among the workers and peasants. But since we are now in the stage of anti-imperialist struggle it is natural that other social factions also support our program. We mean the petit bourgeoisie and the nationalist bourgeoisie.

Question: What do you expect from the Islamic state and the Islamic constitution?

Answer: We primarily look forward to insuring national independence and the abolition of foreign domination. In this regard many democratic steps must be taken to meet the needs of all the social classes and the various Iranian nationalities.

Question: What is your stand on the question of self-rule for the national minorities: the Kurds, the Arabs and the Turkomans?

Answer: We have an extensive study on this matter, which you can see. Briefly, we consider that every person has a right, within his own national or linguistic environment, to live in a democratic society. This is the right of every national minority--the right to self-rule within the framework of the central Iranian state. Such a situation would help the Iranian nation confront the imperialist plans.

Question: What is your attitude toward the proposal to establish an "anti-imperialist nationalist, progressive and democratic front?"

Answer: So far the conditions for establishing such a front do not exist. On our part, we will seek to create conditions conducive to the establishment of this front because we feel there is a great need for it. We will support any political force that is working sincerely.

Question: Some of the political forces participating in the government demand disarmament. What would your stand be if you were asked to hand over your arms?

Answer: Since the imperialist interests have not been touched, we will not give up our arms.

Question: Is there harmony between the provisional government and the Revolutionary Council?

Answer: We do not think so. The government sometimes criticizes the Revolutionary Council while for its part the Revolutionary Council criticizes the government's policy.

Question: Ayatollah Taleqani and other politicians have drawn attention to the trend toward restoring dictatorship in Iran.

Answer: There is a possibility that dictatorship may return. We believe that the unity of progressive forces is essential to combat dictatorship. Such unity would enable us to resist any deviation and would also be a guarantee for a democratic society.

Question: How are your relations with the various organizations that call themselves guerrillas?

Answer: Generally we support every organization struggling against imperialism, but at the same time we condemn the recourse to selfish and opportunist methods under the pretext of being guerrillas.

Question: How are the relations between the Muj ahidin Khalq and Imam Ayatollah Khomeyni, the Revolutionary Council and the government?

Answer: Ayatollah Khomeyni is the guide of the Iranian revolution and we have good relations with him. As for our relations with the Revolutionary Council and the government, these are confined to giving advice on how to confront imperialism. We always fear the government more than the individuals and therefore we direct our criticism against the regime and not the individuals. This does not prevent us from observing the conduct of individuals in the government. Briefly, we reject and condemn any pro-American trend.

Question: How do you visualize Iran's political future and its relations with the United States and the Soviet Union? What is the authority's political trend in this regard?

Answer: We are for national sovereignty and total independence. We are also against any form of foreign tutelage. There are certain political trends in the authority. Ayatollah Khomeyni has referred to such trends and to U.S. plots.

Question: Are you actually represented in the revolutionary committees and are you contemplating joining the Islamic Republican Party as individuals or as a group

Answer: We do not belong to the revolutionary committees because we have our own independentorganization. The revolutionary committees came into being under different conditions. There are committees that are subject to the Revolutionary Council and others that are not. And since we have our specific principles and stands, our organization does not directly participate in these committees. But we have our supporters there. In any case, the fate of the conflict will not be determined in the committees. Regarding the Islamic Republican Party, we have absolutely no wish to join it.

Question: Which of the Ayatollahs do you consider progressive?

Answer: First, Ayatollah Khomeyni as a guide and strong and uncompromising leader against imperialism. Second, Ayatollah Taleqani as an ally and support who understands the people, and also as a thinker.

Question: Specifically, how are political and economic relations with the United States, and what will be the fate of contracts concluded with it, particularly since Amir Entezam considers that many of these contracts are in the Iranian people's interest?

Answer: We do not accept political or diplomatic relations with the United States, or with any other country, that would lead to imperialist domination. We consider the contracts previously concluded with it as imperialist contracts that must be abrogated.

AFGHANISTAN

KABUL REPORTS FIERCE FIGHTING WITH PAKISTANI MILITIA

BK071429 Kabul in English to South Asia 1400 GMT 7 Jun 79 BK

[Text] Afghan forces have inflicted heavy losses on Pakistani militia in Paktia and Nangarhar provinces. According to reports reaching here, fierce fighting continued throughout yesterday between Afghan forces and the Pakistani militia, and the heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy.

Similarly, in the (Oman) region of Nangarhar, fierce fighting took place between the Afghan forces and the Pakistani militia and heavy losses were inflicted on the Pakistani militia.

DELHI: KABUL CLAIMS CAPTURE OF PAKISTANI-TRAINED PEOPLE

BK080850 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 8 Jun 79 BK

[Text] Afghan authorities claim to have captured a number of persons in the border fighting between the Afghan troops and Pakistani militia and Afghan rebels. Kabul radio says that captured persons have admitted that they had undergone military training under experts from Pakistan and some other countries. Various types of weapons were also captured.

TARAKI PRESIDES OVER DEFENSE COUNCIL MEETING

BK071421 Kabul in English to South Asia 1400 GMT 7 Jun 79 BK

[Text] A meeting of the High Council for the Defense of the Homeland was held [no date given] at the People's Hall under the chairmanship of the great leader of the people of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the chairman of the High Council for the Defense of Homeland of Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Hafizollah Amin, vice chairman of the council and Lomri Wazir of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and other members of the council were also present there. [passage indistinct]

INDIA

STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE AT U.S. EMBASSY AGAINST SKYLAB FALL

BK071257 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 7 Jun 79 BK

[Text] A number of students demonstrated outside the United States Embassy in New Delhi today demanding correct information on the movement of the falling United States Skylab threatening the security of millions of people of the world except in the United States. They later submitted a memorandum to the embassy. It said the U.S. Government had not provided correct information to other nations about the failure of the Skylab launched in 1973.

DELHI REPORTS LAUNCH OF INDIAN SATELLITE FROM USSR

BK071623 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 7 Jun 79 BK

[Text] India's second satellite, Bhaskar, was launched into earth orbit from a Soviet cosmodrome today at 1600 hours Indian Standard Time. It will carry out remote-sensing experiments to collect information on India's land, water, forest and ocean resources. The satellite weighing 444 kgs will orbit at a height of 557 kms at an inclination of 50.7 degrees. It will complete 1 orbit in 95.2 minutes. The satellite, named after the seventh-century Indian astronomer and mathematician Bhaskar Acharya, was designed and built by Indian space scientists at the satellite center in Bangalore.

Over the next 2 weeks a number of radio telecommands will be sent to the satellite from the ground stations. Various subsystems on board the satellite would be brought into operation in a phased manner. The satellite will be tracked down from Sriharikota space complex off the coast of Andhra Pradesh and (Bear Lake) near Moscow. Signals from Bhaskar will also be received at ground stations in Trivandrum, Ahmedabad and Car Nicobar. The 65-million-rupees satellite's lifetime is estimated to be 1 year, but it may stay longer in space.

India's first satellite, Aryabhatta, was launched on the 19th of April 1975 and it is still going around the earth. According to a news agency message from Msocow, a number of Indian and Soviet space scientists along with the Indian ambassador, Mr I.K. Gujral, were present at the launching site.

Official sources in New Delhi disclosed that the telemetry data received at the ground stations at Sriharikota, Ahmedabad and Bangalore confirmed that the satellite is functioning normally.

Bhaskar was taken from India to the ground control center near Moscow on the 6th of last month. After necessary trials, it was moved to the launching site. The satellite carries two television cameras and three superhigh-frequency radio meters. Power for the satellite will come from solar cells on the surface which convert sunlight into electricity generating 47 watts. The solar panels, batteries, tape recorders and the stabilizing system for Bhaskar have been supplied by the Soviet Union. The present space venture is expected to provide Indian space scientists the necessary experience in retrieval and processing of remote sensing data from the satellite.

The deputy chairman of the Soviet Intercosmos Council, Mr N.S. Novkov, warmly congratulated Indian scientists and workers for making Bhaskar a successful venture. He said the new satellite would make a great contribution in tackling many complex problems of Indian economy.

Prof Satish Dhawan, secretary in the Department of Space, who was in command of the launching operations, expressed the hope that many new ventures in India-Soviet space cooperation would take place in future.

PAKISTAN

GOVERNMENT DENIES CHARGE OF ATTACKS AGAINST AFGHANISTAN

BK061741 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 6 Jun 79 BK

[Text] The Pakistan government has expressed the hope that the Government of Afghanistan will respond positively to many gestures of friendship made by Pakistan and will refrain from activities which may jeopardize peace and stability in the region.

A note to this effect was handed over to the Afghan ambassador who was called to the Foreign Office in Islamabad today. The note categorically rejected the baseless allegations made by the Afghan Government in a note handed over to the Pakistan ambassador in Kabul yesterday alleging that Pakistan military had launched armed attack on Afghanistan from Chitral, Mohammand and Waziristan.

The note, while categorically rejecting these baseless allegations, deplored their repetition despite a forceful denial issued in the recent past by Pakistan. While reaffirming its policy of good neighborliness and strict noninterference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, the note said that the Pakistan Government wish to express its disappointment at the lack of reciprocity from Afghanistan. The continuation of hostile propaganda against Pakistan and repeated violation of its territory and airspace by the Afghan Armed Forces are a matter of deep concern to Pakistan.

The note points out that there have been as many as 45 violations of Pakistan's airspace and 3 incidents of shelling of Pakistan territory by Afghan artillery. The latest air violation took place yesterday when Afghan military aircraft dropped bombs in the Manzar-e-Cheena sector of Mohammand Agency.

The note said that Pakistan continues to desire close friendship and positive relationship of mutually beneficial cooperation with Afghanistan. This was reflected by a goodwill visit of the president of Pakistan to Kabul in September last and other high-level visits that followed it, as well as Pakistan's readiness to extend special transit and other facilities to the Government of Afghanistan whenever these were needed. The note said that Pakistan will continue to abide by this policy. Afghan's hostile propaganda and provocative acts, however, would adversely affect bilateral relations and may jeopardize peace and stability in the region.

NATIONAL PARTY PRESIDENT CRITICIZES POLICY ON AFGHANISTAN

BK041653 Hong Kong AFP in English 1635 GMT 4 Jun 79 BK

[Text] Karachi, 4 June [AFP]--A prominent left-wing Baluch politician has criticised the Pakistan Government for failing to stop "provocations" against the Afghan Government by the "rebel elements" who have taken refuse in Pakistan.

Addressing a press conference here, Mr. Ghaus Baksh Bizenjo, president of the newly-formed Pakistan National Party, accused the pro-Islamic political parties in Pakistan of collecting funds for the Afghan rebels and otherwise encouraging them. The government's failure to check such activities was bound to create misunderstandings between the two neighbouring countries.

Pakistan Government has repeatedly denied Afghan charges about giving military aid to the rebels. Mr. Bizenjo opposed any involvement of the big powers in Afghanistan and warned that any war in this region would spell doom for all--big or small.

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS AGHA SHAHI AT KARACHI AIRPORT

BK051024 Karchi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 5 Jun 79 BK

[Text] The Cuban foreign minister, Mr Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, has said that Pakistan qualifies for the membership of the nonalined movement.

He was talking to newsmen at Karachi airport this morning during a brief stopover while on his way to Colombo to attend the meeting of the Coordination Bureau of the movement. He said the question of the admission of new members, including Pakistan and Iran, to the nonalined movement would be examined by the meeting in Colombo. He said his delegation felt that there would be positive solution of the applications of Pakistan and Iran, which were directly linked with the withdrawal of these countries from CENTO.

The Cuban foreign minister, who met the adviser on foreign affairs, Mr. Agha Shahi, this morning at breakfast, said they specially discussed Pakistan's application to become a member of the nonalined movement.

SRI LANKA

NONALINED MINISTERIAL MEETING DISCUSSES CONTROVERSIAL POINTS

LD071316 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1000 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Colombo, June 7 (TANJUG)--Consultations between non-aligned countries' ministers on some controversial questions which arose at the Coordinating Bureau session continued this morning in Colombo. These questions concern the representation of Kampuchea at the session and the Arab countries' demand that the agenda include the question of Egypt's status within the non-aligned movement. Vietnam has disputed the right of the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea to be present, and Algeria, Iraq, Syria and the PLO have sought that the agenda include the demand for Egypt's suspension.

The meeting's press representative, Ernest Corea, (Sri Lanka) announced that the chairman of the ministerial meeting, Shamum Hameed, Sri Lanka's foreign minister, has had consultations with about 30 delegations. He added that these consultations are continuing.

Corea also announced that a closed session of the heads of delegations of the Coordination Bureau members will be held this afternoon, and that it will be followed by a plenary session of all delegations present in Colombo. The session is also to be a closed one.

According to the host country's official figure, 96 delegations with a total of 481 members have already arrived in Colombo, while others are still expected. Among these are 41 foreign ministers or their deputies.

It was also announced that out of the 25 members of the Coordinating Bureau, two (Chad and Guinea) are not present. This means that 23 members of the Coordinating Bureau, 54 countries with observer status, 4 liberation movements, 5 international and regional organizations and 10 guests are participating in the work.

First Plenary Session

LD072120 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1828 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Colombo, June 7 (TANJUG)--The first plenary session of the non-aligned countries' Coordination Bureau at the foreign ministers' level opened in Colombo late this afternoon. The session, held behind the closed doors, is being attended by all delegations. Opening the session, Sri Lanka Foreign Minister Shamum Hameed said that informal consultations were in progress on the questions which had delayed the opening for twenty-four hours.

He said that no agreement has been reached yet on Kampuchea's presence at the Coordinating Bureau session. It was agreed that the question would not be raised in either the session or the committee.

Although the question of Egypt's suspension initiated by the radical Arab countries was not directly mentioned, it may be inferred from Hameed's observation that the settlement of other matters on which differences exist is awaiting the outcome of consultations--that the issue of Egypt will be dealt with similarly as that of Kampuchea. That means that this question will not be raised in plenary session while the consultations of delegations are under way.

Hameed asked all delegations to get to work [word indistinct], he said, the agenda includes also many (non-controversial questions).

The plenary session is still in progress.

Agenda To Be Submitted

LD072132 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1921 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Colombo, June 7 (TANJUG)--The agenda to be submitted for adoption tomorrow by the open working session of the non-aligned Coordinating Bureau meeting in Colombo provides for detailed consideration of two major questions--the international situation and the implementation of decisions of the fifth non-aligned summit.

[Words indistinct] agenda was carried in today's plenary session of the meeting. The document contains a (?series of items) relating to southern Africa, colonial (?problems), situation in the Middle East, Palestine, Cyprus, the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean as zones of peace, Latin America and Southeast Asia. It also includes such items as non-interference in internal affairs of other countries, international security and disarmament, the United Nations, the law of the seas and peaceful settlement of disputes between non-aligned countries.

Non-aligned countries' policy and further strengthening non-aligned movement also constitute a special item of the agenda.

The agenda for the general debate also (?covers) the ways and means of seeking roads of unity, solidarity and cooperation among the non-aligned countries, as well as improving the functioning of the decision-making procedure within the movement.

Preparations for the forthcoming non-aligned summit in Havana are a special item of the proposed agenda. A special group of questions in the document concern world economic problems and the efforts to establish the new international economic order.

More on Session

LD072139 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1859 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Colombo, June 7--The ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of non-aligned countries held its first (?formal) business session in Colombo this afternoon after over twenty-four hours of informal consultations on the two knotty problems of Kampuchea's representation and the (?move) for Egypt's suspension (?from) the movement.

After a procedural wrangle on the Egyptian question, the ministers adopted the agenda. They are to have [words indistinct] consultations later tonight (?in a bid to resolve both the thorny issues which have been eluding a solution.)

On the Kampuchea question some conference sources believe that the formulation (?adopted) by the preparatory committee will be accepted. According to it, the Pol Pot representative will continue to attend the meeting, but would not ask for the floor. The conference chairman, Mr A.C.S. Hameed of Sri Lanka, opened (?the plenary meeting) with the observation that there are many noncontroversial matters on which full agreement has already been reached. Since twenty-four hours have already been lost, the ministers should get on with the business before them without any further delay while informal (?consultations are also going on).

In the committees, the working group dealing with economic affairs has practically ended its work. Among the items on which agreement has been reached are the common fund, commodity agreements, protectionism, code of conduct on transfer of technology, shipping and restructuring of UNCTAD. The committee is also discussing Iraq's proposal for an international [words indistinct] for assistance to developing countries to compensate for the effects of inflation.

The working group on political matters is understood to have finalised its (?draft of) some of the crucial opening parts of the declaration. But there is no official word about it so far. The committee has endorsed the suggestion that emphasis should be placed on the (?principles of) non-alignment and its non-bloc (?character). The group has also recommended that all the participants in the bureau meetings (?should have) equal rights. At present (?the bureau) has only twenty-one members and others attend its meeting only as observers.

Private Consultations Held

OW072353 Paris AFP in English 2115 GMT 7 Jun 79 OW

[Excerpt] Colombo, June 7 (AFP)--The chairman of the non-aligned Co-ordinating Bureau, A.C.S. Hameed, Sri Lanka's foreign Minister, devoted almost the whole of today for private consultations with delegations on the two problems of Kampuchea's representation and a move to suspend Egypt.

The two issues, which have haunted the non-aligned meetings were for the past four days, have still evaded solution and Chairman Hameed began another round of informal consultations tonight with headers of delegations of bureau members.

Some countries, backed by Vietnam, want the Heng Samrin regime in power in Phnom Penh to replace the delegation from the deposed Pol Pot group which is occupying the seat behind the Kampuchea board at the conference. A request by four hardline Arab members, Iraq, Syria, Algeria and the Palestine Liberation Organisation, for a separate item in the agenda to discuss their proposal to suspend Egypt has sparked the other controversy. The sponsors of the two moves appeared to have hardened their positions and a consensus was not in sight.

When the bureau held its first working plenary session today after repeated postponements the chairman ruled that the two contentious issues should not be raised at any meetings in plenary or in committee till some broad agreement was reached on them in private consultations.